

HE thought has often occurred to me that it is queer that Eve did not tempt Adam with a year. spur of ripe, red cherries rather than with an apple; or, in why the fruit

of the cherry tree was not selected for the test of selfdenial instead of that so well known to us in connection with the legend of Eden. Certain it is that there is nothing to-day growing on tree or bush which will so irresistibly tempt men and boys to violate a golden rule as the cherry will. Well-dressed men and women frequently alight from buggies and carriages as they drive by my place and break off whole branches of cherry blossoms; and, again later in the season, strip fruit from the trees in full sight of my neighbors. My place fronts on a street over which thousands of vehicles pass and repass every day in the week during the Summer and Autumn months, just outside of the city of Cleveland.

THE CHERRY WHICH WE PRIZE was first brought from Asia Minor by the legions of Alexander the Great; dis seminated from Rome to Europe and Great Britain. It attained centuries ago, as it does to-day, its finest form and flavor in the gardens of Kent County, England: but, we have the satisfaction of being able to grow it all over this country in excellent shape, and in some sections with exceeding great success. Our indigenous wild cherry or "choke cherry" belongs to the same family, but it is a very uncouth member and wholly unfit for human stomachs. It is so widely differentiated that as yet I have not been able to make grafts of the Asiatic stock ever grow more than two or three seasons on the trunks of our native cerasus.

The cherry is the one fruit that ripe, and then only when picked from of the tree by he who eats. The excessive delicacy of its tissues is such that decay plucked from its spur, and so fast does decay progress that within an hour or

two after picking that DELICIOUS, MELTING CHERRY,

which would have done you no physical harm if it had been eaten when first gathered-that cherry is apt, pretty sure, to give you indisposition and set uneasily on your digestive organs; and, in this connection, it is a wise, proper, and safe thing to do, whenever you buy cherries in the market, to stew them first before cating, or make them into pies. On this account I do not know of any other fruit which we grow in this North Temperate Zone of America which has provoked so much cholera infantum and cholera morbus as has the cherry, after duly fermenting in the shippers' and market mens' "stands" before its final sale to consumers is made.

But, if I can go right to the tree, give me the cherry of all fruits to eat. Grown as we grow it to-day, of every shade of color between red, white, and black, and of infinite variety in size and flavor, what more tempting object than a well-kept cherry orchard in June? It cannot be named. Still,

TEMPTING AND EXCELLENT AS THIS FRUIT IS,

about his house and barn. Not only are they highly ornamental, but they are delightful caterers to the palate of the family every June and July, when the tastes the best of all times during the

Thirty and 40 years ago, whenever our farmers opened up a new home, they invariably planted an apple orchard, a In the first place, b few peach trees, and one or two sour or other words, pie cherries close by the house. These pie cherries are all right in their way, but they utterly fail to give the least idea of what a civilized eating cherry is, and I do believe that the great American pie cherry has been largely responsible for the scant planting of better cherries, since these plump, juicy, little pie cherries are so sharp that, in spite of their inviting look, they cause you to involuntarily pucker your lips and whistle after one or two has passed into your mouth, and from that

> A CHERRY HAS A BAD NAME eaten others which I call civilized.

In urging country people to plant cherries I do not do so with the idea of leading them to believe that there is any pecuniary profit in a good cherry orchard outside of your own satisfaction and enjoyment. I know better, because I have 250 fine-bearing trees on my grounds to-day, and from which I have not permitted any picking for market during the last 10 years to speak of. No fruit, however, sells better than the cherry, and I am close by a large market, but I have found it utterly impossible to get decent men, women, and boys enough together within the short time allowed by the rapid decay of cherries after they are fit to pick to strip my trees without ruining the spurs and branches. I say decent pickers," because not one person in 10 that applies to you for the work of picking cherries is fit for the task. A mob of rough boys and hovdenish girls rush out from the city during cherry and strawberry season, and if you let them into your orchard by wholesale should never be eaten except as it is as you must do, if you intend to pick all

> YOUR CHERRIES AS THEY RIPEN in a day or two from several hundred

at once begins when a ripe cherry is trees, they will go through it like a cyclone, strew the ground beneath the trees with a mat of broken spurs, branches, and leaves, and leave the trees fairly shocked. If you repeat this inflction next Summer, and Summer after that, it is ten to one that your cherry orchard is on the swift road to ruin, and that in a few years it will be beyond all

surgery. I soon found, after my trees became well established, that I could not keep them and sell the fruit to any great extent; that I was never able to get any more than from five to 15 decent hands together on short notice for cherry picking; that they could pick a small proportion of my orchard every Summer and do no harm; but beyond that I have not been able to go. Grapes hang 60 days after they are ripe, and you have no trouble in getting help to put them out of the way.

CHERRIES WILL NOT SAFELY HANG two days on an average after they are ripe, and it requires a large force of hands to cover the proper picking of an orchard of 100 or 200 trees, since the earlier kinds come in about June 20 or 24 here, and by July 4 the later ones, usually, are well out of the way. I have 250 bearing cherry trees. To have all of the fruit picked at the right time as

last week in June and the first 10 days in July. If I could assemble this help could sell my cherries so as to realize a handsome profit. Indeed, nothing would pay better of the kind : but I cannot get the fruit properly picked before it is too ripe or rotten on the trees, and, therefore I have crossed the cherry or-chard out of all consideration as a source of profit in raising fruit for market; not because the cherry is not easy of management: not because it does not sell well; not at all, but because it is out of my power to get the cherries annually picked without ruining the trees.

But a few trees, a dozen, 15 or 20, can be planted by any one person in the country, and this person can almost be sure of getting a few

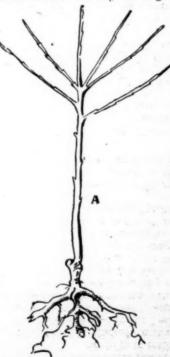
CAREFUL HANDS TO HARVEST THE CROP without harming his trees. After these cherry trees are from 12 to 15 years old, according to the season as it may be bad or good for cherries.

There are, however, several very important differences between the planting of a cherry tree and that of an apple; little care is necessary for the latter, a great deal is required for the former. While the cherry is just as hardy as the apple or the pear, yet it is not so free of growth after transplanting from the weather is the hottest, and ripe fruit nursery rows to the purchaser's farm or garden; and the result usually is stunted or dead trees, while the apples and pears put in at the same time with them, and

In the first place, before giving reasons for this trouble, let me remark that all fruit trees, like cherries, apples, pears, plums, quinces, which you buy from the nurseryman are all propagated by that man by budding or grafting on seedling stocks. He sows cherry pits, apple seed, and plum stones in long rows. When

THE FIRST YEAR'S GROWTH is made, he buds this natural wood with those selected varieties that are in most demand at the locality or within the area of his trade. Those stocks upon which any of the buds fail to 'take,' are rebudded in the following season, and where stout, stocky, low, bearing heads are desired, the natural wood is grafted with particular scions when it is two and three years grown from the seed.

After 20 years of close attention to this matter of growing cherry trees, I have learned to prefer grafted stocks -growing the natural wood and graft it myself. I secure in this way fine, thrifty trees in every instance, because I run no risk of stunting them by transplanting. I sow a few cherry pits wherever I desire a cherry tree to grow.



When the seed has developed in Augus select the strongest and cleanest looking sapling for retention, and pull all the others out. When this natural wood has passed its

SECOND SUMMER'S GROWTH.

graft it early in the following Spring long before the buds have begun to swell. I am so fond of the cherry (indeed, I relish it more than any other one fruit that grows in this country of ours) when I can go to the tree and pick for myself, that I wonder always when I go about the highways and byways of this region that more cherry trees are not planted by our people.

It takes from seven to 10 years to get a young cherry tree into good bearing from the bud or graft; if, however, it has been injured in transplanting, it will never do well, though it may grow a

the following facts became clear to me: varieties, will all grow well on any soil. They do best on

DEEP, GRAVELLY LOAM,

and poorest on stiff clays; still the trees on clay yield fruit in abundance of the very best quality; but the trees themselves never attain one-quarter of the size that they reach on gravelly loams, and again, the clay-grown trees are shortest lived, living only 25 to 30 years on an average, while the others on gravelly loams flourish for 40 to 45 years. As a rule, cherry trees die limb by limb, by inches as it were, and no skill or care seems to be able to save them when the process of decay begins to show itself.

A cherry tree, such as the old English Duke of Wellington (pale), the Elton (pale), Black Hawk (black), or he will be able every year to feast his French Louis Phillip (Morello), growfamily and his friends on all the fruit ing in the best situations, will reach its French Louis Phillip (Morello), growthey can eat and preserve, and then sell maximum development in about 30 so as to net anywhere from \$50 to \$150, years after planting; if growing as it years after planting; if growing as it should grow,

FREE FROM CROWDING,

it will be about 40 feet high and spread its branches 15 to 20 feet in every direction from its trunk. Such a tree will yield from seven to 10 bushels of fruit every season from its 25th to its 40th year. Then it begins to drop off branch by branch, sometimes very rapidly, again slowly, into the "lean and slippered pantaloon."

Second. The range over which the cherry will thrive in this country is an immense one. It does well everywhere, but attains its finest condition in New England and that isothermal clear across the continent. I have eaten Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia cherries that were simply unexcelled; but the trees down there never attain the age and size that you can see anywhere in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Many think that the apple is a steater cosmopolitan than any other of our standard fruits, but it is not so. The cherry has the widest range of successful fruiting. For instance,

CHERRIES ARE FINE

in California everywhere, the apples are poor. The apples become fine, however, as you go north into Oregon and British Columbia; so do the cherries, too. In short, the cherry will flourish just as far north as the apple will, and much farther south.

Third. Any soil and any location will do for the planting of the cherry tree, provided water does not stand on that ground. On the bare hilltop, where it catches the full weight of the weather from every point of the compass or under the sheltering lee of a southern barnwall, it does equally well. Fourth.

IN BUYING YOUR TREES

go yourself, if possible, to the nursery and see that they are taken up under your eye without undue cutting of the roots; and as they are taken up, I should insist upon having these roots "puddled" i. e., thoroughly soused in a half barrel or tub of liquid mud; then bundle the trees, cover with a piece of basswood, matting, straw, or an old blanket as they are placed in your wagon. This will keep the small rootlets from wind drying and shrivelling. Go, if possible, to the nursery for these cherry trees early in the Spring, just as the frost of Winter is leaving the ground for the season; then the small roots will not fail to come out in fine shape; otherwise, when the ground settles, being tender and brittle, they breal; badly unless extreme care is taken, and jeopardize the future of your tree. If you intend

TO SET THE TREES in a little orchard by themselves, plow the ground eply and thoroughly; if on rich, gravely loam, put your trees 30 feet apart each way; if on stiff clay, 15 feet apart. If you desire to set them here and there around your place, spade the earth wherever you elect 18 inches deep, three feet in every direction from the center of the hole. As you put your young trees into the ground, exagain permit any

TRIMMING OR PRUNING

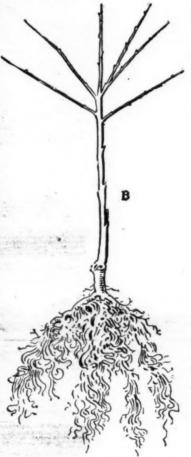
of your cherry tree except to saw away dead limbs. An apple tree requires a great deal of vigorous trimming year

after year as long as it stands; but trimming year after year as long as it stands; but trimming is as deadly in its effect on the cherry as it is beneficial for the apple.

Up to the 10th or 11th year of the growth of your cherry tree, I believe it best to carefully cultivate the ground around it: if it stands on clay, apply a 

from its roots; at least, I cannot see to-First. The cherry, sour, pale, or black day any difference between my grassgrown cherry trees that have fruited handsomely without cultivation during the last 12 years, and those which stand in my garden where no weeds or grass is ever permitted to grow about them. They were all set out in November, 1867. Those on the gravelly loam show to-day

NO SIGN OF DECAY, while those on the clay are beginning to drop out. They have lived out their natural limit of life on that soil, and, as they fall here and there, I replant with pear trees, or an occasional choice apple; you cannot successfully grow a young cherry tree on the site of an old one that has flourished there before dying. The same rule applies to the planting of apples, pears, plums, peaches, and quinces



B.—Example of same tree as it should be taken up so as to insure a reasonable certainty of thrifty growth after transplanting. Never accept a tree coming to you as shown in Fig. A.

If, when you buy your cherry trees, you cannot so arrange it as to be personally on hand in the nursery when they are taken up in the Spring just as the Winter frost leaves the ground, then it is safest for you to order your trees in October, receive them then, heel them in under a good covering of earth for the

SET THEM OUT NEXT SPRING just as early as you possibly can after the end of frost in the earth. Trim the roots and puddle them before heeling in. A covering of eight to 12 inches of dirt is

sufficient in the heeling trench. In selecting trees at the nursery, think the large English and French Morellos are best when grown or grafted on the Mahaleb root, Indeed, I believe the grand old Black Tartarian is best, too, when on the Mahaleb stock. It does best with me in this connection, and as it is the very finest of all early black cherries, it is well to note it. No matter what varieties you select, always buy young trees not more than two years at the most from the bud, or one year from the graft. Then patiently care for them for five or six seasons, pinch off all fruit blossoms during that time until the third year after setting out, when your reward will speedily fol low, and you will feel that time and labor has been well spent.

I do not like to pick out any

SPECIAL VARIETIES as being the best; I have 40 kinds in fine bearing to-day on my premises, and they are all good. No two of them taste exactly alike. On account of their color amine the roots carefully, and with a the black cherries seem to stand handsharp knife clean and trim off any broken ling better than the pale ones; but in ends that you may find; they heal better than if left ragged. Cut back the tops symmetrically, and after this hour, never cherries for shipment are the hard fleshed French Bigarreaux; but they are not so good eating as the others-rather hard

of digestion. The earliest cherry is the "Early Purple Guigne;" but as it colors up a week or 10 days before it is fit to eat, the birds generally fuin the crop unless you fight early and late to save it. The earliest practicable cherry on my place is Kirtland's "Rockport," a pale cherry, and the Black Tartarian. They are usually ready here about June 22 to 24. If the weather is dry on and after that period for a few weeks,

THESE FINE CHERRIES

will hang on the tree in good shape until thoroughly with the same,

July 4 or 5; but if it happens to be hot and showery, as they ripen on June 20, they will rot to a cherry on every tree before you fairly realize the fact, and before you can pick a double handful of the fruit.

A great deal has been written about this rotting of the cherry which is idle The black cherries rot just as badly in hot, wet weather as their pale rela-tions do—just the same. The oldfashioned American pie cherry, small red, and sour, is the only variety which I have found to be bombproof, and I would just as soon have no cherry orchard at all as to be confined to the planting of it alone. It is a pretty tree, however, very hardy and long lived, but one tree is enough on any one place. If your Morellos fail, then the women will put up with it and use the fruit; if the Morellos do not fail,

THE LITTLE PIE CHERRIES

will go begging, unless you sell them. The later cherries, like the "Elton, Belle de Choisey," "Red Jacket," "Black Hawk," are usually ready by July 4 and 5, and will hang on the trees greater or less area in beets are already until the end of the month, if the weather is warm and dry; otherwise, if first acts of cultivation. A great deal of wet, they, too, rot promptly and unani-mously on each and every tree.

preparatory work, such as deep plowing and subsoiling, was done last Fall; but

This is the risk you must take with unfortunately, the majority of our sugaryour eyes wide open when you plant beet growers have not yet come to a cherry trees. This is the reason why they cannot be planted for the market Fall preparation of the soil, and the on an extensive scale by any one man.

There is the risk that makes it imperative that they be picked on the day only now being undertaken.

of their first coloring up: and to pick

The United States Sugar Beet Exof their first coloring up: and to pick them requires the prompt assembling of a large number of men, women, and boys within a half-day's notice, and of that risk in turn which you run when you let this mob of rough and ready pickers into your orchard, which I have spoken of above.

The cherry has ITS INSECT ENEMIES ter infirmity up here amounts to little and occasions slight loss. The "wormy cherry," which so shocks our enthusiastic city friends when after feasting for a is within the fruit until you have squeezed the pit out between your thumb and finger. It puzzles us, because next year not a worm will be found in our cherries in spite of the fact that they are all wormy this Summer; and, perhaps, not until four or five seasons elapse will the infliction reappear. But for reasons heretofore given I have made no effort to prevent this occasional

wholesale stinging of my cherries. In conclusion, let me call attention to that beautiful double-flowering cherry which all good nurserymen have for sale. It bears no fruit, of course, but the floral display that it puts forth is wonderfully fine. A large tree in blossom during the latter part of May and early in June is a singularly striking and attractive feature everywhere it stands, and, no matter what adjoins or surrounds it, it will easily call the first attention of all observers and win their heartiest admiration.

The American Farmer Leads.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I have viewed he scenes of the mighty struggle that has and

deep solicitude.

I look down the stream of time and behold Xerxes and his mighty army of 2,000,000 warriors crushing under the iron heel of despotism the little spartan band of 300, and now we see the mighty host swooping down upon our National Capital, not with sword and spear, but with missiles that are more detructive of National wealth and prosperity than were the armies of Xerxes to human life But the great Captain, THE AMERICAN FARMER, is already in the field, and, like an armed warrior and a plumed knight, is charg-ing the enemy all along the line, and now, fellow farmers, let us join in the chorus from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—East Greenwood

An Indiana farmer thinks he has scab in his flock, and wants to know how he could possibly get it?" You may have bought it, got it by shipping sheep by railroad, by passing through stockyards, by your sheep shearer having sheared a scabby flock before he sheared yours, or by yourself having handled scabby sheep or wool and carried it home.—EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER.

Lice.

A valued authority on all practical treatment of stock says the best way to get rid of lice is to use a kerosene emulsion. It not only kills the lice, but also the nits and eggs. Apply with a com-mon brush, rubbing the emulsion well into the coat, and then sprinkle the stable mangers and feeding troughs

### THE SUGAR BEET.

**Excellent Prospects for the Crop** Which Will be Harvested This Year.

BY WALTER MAXWELL



ITH the opening of the Spring season great activity is already being shown in the sugar beet work. The time of planting does not commence until the middle of April, and after most of the Spring seeding work has been gotten out of the

way. Nevertheless, those having the intention of putting a making their plans and carrying out the thorough appreciation of the value of consequence is that the work which should have been done last October is

periment Station commenced

THE WORK OF THIS SEASON

in the first week of March. The work of that institution, as it has been already explained, is to make experiments with the established European varieties in order to ascertain whether the high qualities and distinct characteristics of those several types can be maintained in and a species of trunk blight. The lat- the soils and climate of this country. It is further intended to demonstrate whether high-grade seed can likewise be produced from beets grown in this country; or in other words, whether while in the trees they suddenly find native seed can be grown which will that every cherry which they have just answer the same purpose and have as eaten has had a large, fat, white grub in great a value as the seed which is being it! This wormy cherry is an inscrut- imported each year from the growers in able trouble. The cherries themselves France and Germany. The beet seed give no outward signs of disease, and | bill which this country pays the Euroyou cannot tell whether or not the grub pean beet-growing countries amounts to a very considerable sum, although the present acreage of sugar beets produced in this country is still small, and it is certainly worth the consideration of those engaged in beet culture. The question as to whether home-grown seed can be produced which is in every sense equal to that which is imported is, indeed worthy of attention

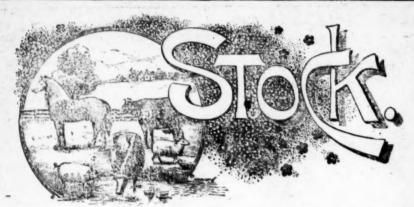
Now the Government Station has also as its purpose the production of seed and the testing of the same in comparison with seed grown in the several European varieties. The results of this experimental work are being awaited with great interest, because it is well known that the data furnished by the Department of Agriculture Experiment Station will be such as beet growers and capitalists can absolutely rely upon.

At present the laboratory of the station is engaged

IN THE ANALYSIS OF MOTHER BEETS which are intended for the production of seed in the coming season. Upon the basis of such analysis the beets which have been preserved in the silos through the Winter are resolved into several classes according to their content of saccharine matter. Each class will produce seed of a given grade. The seed produced will be planted and the beets grown from the same will be tested in order to observe whether the sugar value of those beets grown from native seed is equal to the mother beets which were grown directly from the French and German imported seed. The reports of the station will furnish in due time the results which so far have been obtained.

During the last week we have had the advantage of spending some time with the representative of the Oxnard Sugar Beet Company, whose factories are located at Grand Island and Norfolk, Neb., and likewise at Chino, Cal. Mr. Ferrars, the agriculturist of the company, informs us that they are extending the area of beet culture very considerably in the State of Nebraska. Not only are beets being grown in the immediate neighborhood of the factories for this company, but contracts have already been made with farmers whose lands are located at very considerable distances from headquarters. The company has also rented quite an area which will be planted in beets under its own control. In the immediate vicinity of the Department of Agriculture Station a very fine tract of land has been secured, and a contract made for its use for the present and

succeeding seasons. Concluded on third page.



to be used, it will at once occur to every

practical farmer that a great deal

larger quantity of fodder can be grown

on rich land than can be obtained from

a poor soil; but perhaps it is well to call

attention to the fact that an excessive

quantity of barnyard manure applied

to the land when the seed is put in im-

them a rankness and coarseness which

they do not naturally possess. Corn is

fodder er ps, but in case it is desired to

make the land extremely rich for this

or any other crop, it will be well to

form of commercial fertilizers. In some

This subject has an interest not only

for those farmers who will find it abso-

lutely necessary to provide green fodder

part of the animals which they keep

DEHORNING.

Cattle.

A correspondent wishes to know at

what time is it best to dehorn cattle; when

young or old. We think that it is best

to perform this operation when the ani-

mal is young. Some time ago a commis-

sion was appointed by the Ontario Gov-

calfhood, express the hope that experiments

are accompanied by less pain, and that the

results are equally satisfactory, farmers gen-

ing at a more advanced age. The difference

is best performed is so great that the Commis-

The commisson recommended that the Government should direct the management of the

Ontario Experimental Farm to experiment

with chemicals on the horns of young calves.

and also with entting out the young embryo horn, with a view to ascer!aining whether

these methods are more desirable than sawing

It seems to be established beyond reason-

able doubt that dehorning, by affecting a

change in the disposition of the animal, greatly

increases the marketable value, besides en-abling the owner to handle his stock with

greater case, economy, and safety. This in-creased value is made up in a variety of differ-

large stables and to adopt improved methods

of saving manure, and, as the naruly dispo-

dition. The stock can also be cared for by fewer men. It was claimed by witnesses in

the British trials, as well as before the com-

mission, that on the English market the buy-

ers give about \$5 per head more for dehorned cattle, owing to the belief that they put on

flesh better. Farmers and butchers also testi

THE CRITICAL PETIOD.

The Care to be Given the Sow When

Farrowing.

that hogs have reached the highest

It is estimated that fully 20 per cent.

To prevent this loss, first, care should

When hogs are

of the pigs die in farrowing and the

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Now

using their horns on each other.

sioners do not feel disposed to recommend

erally will give them preference over del

any limitation in this respect.

full growth.

the seed.

### PREPARING FOR SUMMER.

### The Proper Selection of Food for Cattle During Hot Weather.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: At first glance the subject of this article may seem to be a poor one to consider at this time of the year. Except at the extreme pairs the quality of the plants by giving South it will be some time before any practical measures can be taken in the ine of providing food for maintaining the live stock next Summer. But a little reflection will show that this fact should not lead farmers to neglect a topic, which, if they live, will in a few months be of supply part of the plant feed in the great, practical importance to them. Experience las proved that the men who localities the yard manure can now be put off the consideration of a subject till the time for making a practical application of it has come are invariably unprepared to act wisely when the time for action arrives.

Under the methods of farming which were quite common some 50 years ago, and are even now followed in some localities, there were a great many farms for their cattle next Summer, or else sell which would support a larger number of animals at one season of the year than through the Winter, but also for many they would at another. In some cases who, if the season should prove favorthe pastures were more laxuriant than able, would be able to carry all of their the mowings, and during the Summer stock through the year. This, because more animals were kept than could be many of the latter class do not feed as lib-Wintered. On other farms the opposite erally as they ought, and sometimes fall conditions prevailed and the larger far short of the profitable limit of feednumber of animals were kept during the ing. Their animals have only a moder-Winter. In either case the sale of live ate supply of grass when the pastures stock at some season, or else the keeping are good, and when there is a drouth of a smaller number of animals than the they do not have sufficient food. It has farm was able to carry during quite a been proved beyond all question that proportion of the year, was inevitable. not merely good feeding but continuous The selling at one season and buying at good feeding is essential to any high deanother was unpleasant, and on account of fluctuation in prices, was not always affected without loss.

Where the pastures were the most productive, the evil which has been noted continued without much change during the pastures to furnish an abundance of a long period of years, though there was a gradual exhaustion of the soil. But kept thereon, provision should be made when the capacity of the farm was greater for supplementing their produce with for keeping animals in Winter than it crops grown for this purpose.-Ellior, was in Summer the evil not only per- Buffalo, N. Y. petuated itself but was steadily intensi-fied. This because the larger the number of animals kept in the Winter the greater the quantity of manure which was made, The Proper Age at Which to Dehorn and as this manure was all put upon the tillage and mowing lands their productiveness increased, while that of the pastures either remained stationary or

was slowly impaired.

With the introduction of fodder crops to use in a green state, and thus supplement the pastures, the way was opened for farmers whose land carried more extract we give may answer the correanimals in the Winter than it would in spondent's question satisfactory: this source. The growing of the crops furnished them a cheap and an efficient remedy. It has been adopted by thousands of farmers and might profitably be accepted by many others; and there are a great many who have done something in this direction who might well! thing in this direction who might well will be made in this line, and that if it should do a good deal more. In many cases it be definitely demonstrated that these methods would be wise to make an improvement in the pastures themselves, but this cannot be done in time to make returns next year. For immediate results the method of opinion as to the age at which the operation

indicated is most desirable. Various crops are used for the purpose mentioned. It is not so important to designate these as it is to lay stress upon the fact that some one or more of them should be provided. When the roof is leaking it is not of so much moment whether cedar or pine shingles be used, as it is that shingles of some kind be off the horns when they have attained their promptly provided. And when a crop Summer feeding is wanted it is not of so much consequence which one of two or three crops, either one of which will answer the purpose admirably, shall be grown as it is that suitable preparations are promptly made for growing one or ent ways. In the case of steers raised for the more of them in sufficient quantity to more of them in sufficient quantity to supply the need. Besides, what is the best crop to be grown for this purpose sition has been largely subdued, less food is re on one farm may not be the best on quired in bringing the animal to a prime conanother farm where the conditions are

very different. Then, too, it is not always wise to limit the selection to a single crop. So, aside from saying that Indian corn is adapted to a great variety of soils, is one of the easiest crops to produce, and gives a large yield of fodder which is of good quality, no special crop will be designated. The point which it is desired to impress upon the attention of the reader is the importance of making plans for growing a crop of some kind in order to supply a need which is likely to occur this Summer. These plans include the selection of the crop prices obtained in the last eight years, to be produced, determining on what it is well to consider some of the blunders part of the farm it shall be grown, the we are liable to make during time of area that is to be given to it, and the farrow and endeavor to prevent them kind and quantity of manure which is this Spring.

to be applied to the land. The crop for Summer feeding should be selected with reference to the class of three weeks following, which certainly animals to be fed, the special conditions implies a lack of proper attention on of soil and climate, and the facilities for the part of the owner. cultivation; while the area is to be de- worth comparatively nothing these termined by the nature of the crop, the losses are not realized as fully as they productiveness of the land, the quantity will be this Spring, when every newlyof manure to be used, and the number born squealer represents the value of his of animals to be fed. It is better to weight in silver bullion. grow too much than too little. This is especially true in the case of corn, as be given to record the service date of the surplus can be readily cured and sow, to which add 113 days, the period will make excellent fodder for use in of gestation. This may vary either the Winter. Millet can also be profit- way from 12 to 18 hours, but, as a rule, ably grown in the same manner.

In considering the quantity of manure, farrowing the sow's udder will become AMERICAN FARMER, at 50 cents each.

hard and inflamed, having a hot and dry feeling; 12 hours beforehand milk can be squeezed from the teats, and at the same time a settlement or cavity will be noticed on each side of spinal column near rump. This "falling," as it is termed, indicates the commencement of introductory labor pains, which are spasmodic, not acute, but of a dull. prolonged nature.

The sow will now commence her bedmaking, and it makes no difference how nicely you have arranged it for her, she will tear it to pieces and fix it to suit herself. Drinking water should be provided for her at this time, for she is not only feverish, but in carrying straw and litter her mouth becomes dry, and it is nothing unusual to see a sow stop her bed-making half a dozen times to drink

After her bed is satisfactorily made, she will lie down, usually on her belly, in which position she will remain until the sack containing the "lubricating fluid" is broken, when she will turn over on her (usually left) side. Now actual labor begins, and if everything

injured less in this manner than most is O. K., the youngsters will soon arrive. If the weather is cold great care should be taken that the pigs do not chill before drying off, for it is seldom they ever recover from it. To avoid this we have used a simple device which has been very successful. The night or day we are "expecting company" we keep a kettle full of hot water on the stove, and more easily drawn to the field than it are can when the ground is soft in the Spring; but fertilizers should not be apwhen we see they are about to arrive we plied until about the time for putting in fill a two-gallon jug, wrap a blanket around it, and set it in a basket, in which has first been spread a piece of old carpet; the basket is then covered with a blanket and taken to the scene

As soon as a pig appears it is placed in a basket, and around and around the jug he will wander, exposing to its warm surface first one side and then the other. All are treated in this manner, and by the time the "teatman" has presented his letters of introduction the first animals will be found theroughly dry, and

should be placed at the mother's breast. As a great loss is frequently sustained by the sow not being able to give birth to her pigs, we will briefly mention how to afford her assistance at this trying hour. The cause is usually a wrong presentation, and after being satisfied by waiting a reasonable length of time that gree of success in keeping animals. No amount of liberal feeding at one sea on nature is unable to do her duty, select someone with a smallish hand, have can atone for a deficiency at another him lubricate it with melted lard, and period. Consequently, where there is the slightest doubt as to the capacity of carefully insert it until he comes in contact with the pig, which should be gently turned, either head or hind feet food for all the animals that are to be first, just which is the easiest.

Keep hold of the pig until the next pain comes on and then assist her by slowly removing it. We have owned sows that without help were unable to farrow their first pig in every litter, although presentation was all right, but after help with the first they gave birth to the others with no trouble.

In turning a pig wrongly presented it is immaterial which birth (head or hind feet) is used, for if the first is farrowed hind feet the next will be head first, and so on, changing alternately through the Chole litter, and in revering ends with the first pig you reverse the whole litter. It is from little savings that large for-

ernment to inquire into the subject. The tunes are made, but at the present price of hogs, which must prevail for at least a year to come, the saving of 20 per cent. rectors of expriment stations express the is truly no small matter .- A. B. GREENopinion that disbudding or preventing the growth of born can be performed in calfhood with much less pain. The Commissioners, although not prepared to recommend that the operation be limited by law to the period of

### What the Whistle Says.

The railroad manager took a sheet of paper and jotted down on it in dashes the several whistle signals in common use by all American railroads, accompanying each with a few words of explanation. Then he read as follows:

"One long blast (thus:---) must be sounded when approaching stations, junctions or crossings of other railroads.

"Two long and two short blasts (like this: ---- are sounded just before crossing a wagon road.

"One short blast (thus: -) is the call for brakes," continued Mr. Holden, "and two long ones (like this: --) orders them to be loosed or thrown

"Two short blasts (thus: -answering signal, and means 'All right, I understand'; while three short blasts (like this: --- ), to be repeated until acknowledged by the waving of a flag or lantern, means, 'I want to back the train as soon as you are ready.'

"Four long blasts (so --) calls in any flagman who may have been sent out to the east or north; while four long blasts and one short one (like after they have gone to seed. Let the flagman from the west or south.

"Four short blasts (thus: --) is the engineman's impatient call to flagmen, switch-tenders or t ainmen, de- They will tell you the real truth every manding, 'Why don't you show the signal for me to go ahead?' or, 'What is the matter?

When a train is standing, five short blasts (such as these: ----) is the order for a brakeman to run back along the track and display a danger signal for the next following train."-St. Nicholas.

### Mushroom Culture.

It is said that in the United States there are many hundreds of edible mushrooms, and that mountain, valley, and forest abound with a profusion of this nutritious food going to waste, because of ignorance and superstition. Near London and Paris large quantities are grown can. "Turn over a new leaf" and keep in the open garden. The mushroom caves of Paris are the under-ground galleries of the old limestone quarries from which the stone was taken to build the city. This limestone formation is room culture.

# SHEEP AND WOOL.

Shehfings.

The flock enjoy Summer as well Winter comforts. busy Are there wasterplaces in the pasture?

Give them a coat of manure. There are family traits and likene in sheep as much as in "humans." No, no! "Everybody can't be a good

shepherd; they ain't made that way." Feed oil and cotton-seed cake. It is best for sheep, for the farm, and for you. Many a man is a success as a wool grower and can't tell why to save his

One thing can be relied upon about sheep manure—there are no weed seed

Make your flock what your wife isthe best, prettiest, and the envy of every- market. The raising of first-class lamb Have some pasture held in case you

need it further on when dry weather With good healthy conditions in even supply a flock of good sheep will re-

It is a mistake to chase a flock of sheep, more than that it is mean and

don't pay. If you don't want any burrs in wool no time should be lost in destroying the pesky plants.

Thrifty condition is the watchword for all kinds of stock, and none more than sheep.

Sheep raisers should study the reme dies for parasites, and be exterminating as occasion offers. If you want to make your farm pro-

ductive keep a flock of productive sheep and keep them so. It is not enough to buy good sheep,

turn them out in an old field; they must receive due attention. There is a premium on good horse ense in raising sheep, and the butcher

cashes all such premiums. If weeds are too high for sheep to reach to top, break them, so the top is

within reach, and notice results. Thin, old, and feeble ewes should not be required to raise lambs. It is as much

as they can do to five themselves.

Sheep, too, have cranky ways that can't be cured. Make up your mind to humor them as much as your wife.

Practical, successful sheepmen talk altogether too little, and those who know nothing practical say too much.

Potatoes are worth one-third as much as corn in nutritive value. The price determines the question of feeding them. In hot weather sheep lay in the shade

during the heat of the day and feed after the sun is down. Humor this Occasionally there is a sheep that gets

on the wrong side of every question. They are born so, and don't pay for the trouble. Sheep manure represents what the heep consumes. They can't make it

better by passing it through their stomachs. Every flock has a leader, and it is usually the best sheep in the lot, and worth twice as much as the one that goes lagging

along behind. Know the history and record of every sheep in the flock by heart. Maybe you can do it without a book and pencil,

but few men can. If you have too many sheep for your pastures and feed, sell some, or let some good man and his wife have some on

shares—half the wool and increase. The old rule that old sheep should be sold for mutton has all been changed and to the benefit of flocks and flock-

masters. Sell them before they are old. A general-purpose sheep has bothered the sheep world quite long enough. The inquiry now is for a special-purpose sheep, and this is in the right direction. . What

next? "Whenever the average farmer will begin to estimate the value of sheep on the farm from a general advantage to the farm, they will be more generally

kent." Does the barn and yard smell badly? Then they are unfit for sheep. The good shepherd must keep his head, feet, ears, nose, and eyes in continual use and practice.

It is time to quit growing weeds and paying out cash for labor to cut them flock at them early and no weed seed

will mature. If you want to know a man's disposition watch his flock when he is around. time. They know his moods and treat

him accordingly. There is always a too and bottom end to a flock; but if selection is continuously practiced for years, the top end will be more numerous and the lawer ead will

grow less and more valuable. Room at the top should be rung through all its changes. It is poor sheep, poor mutton, and poor wool that are low in prices. The best brings the

best prices; there is pagney in this. A combination shoep is just right. There is no use in wasting food and care on a lot of diseased rlacep. Get out of the scrape as scommand as well as you it turned.

Have you got a boy or girl that has a pride in the flock of sheep? That is as zealous for your sheep as if he or she owned a half interest in them? Ensaid to be peculiarly adapted to mush- courage this by all means; that energy and force is worth more than money;

use it. is very accur. te. Twenty hours before six of their friends to subscribe for THE a shepherd is a nuisance to the sheep. Shepherds are born so, but one can't possible.

tell much about it until he tries, and tries hard, and one failure don't prove anything.

We are a little jealous of the pigs, the fussy, squealing things, and because a lamb is, a modest, innocent creature it has to stand off and see the pigs get all the milk and rich slops. No wonder the pigs are fat and sleek while the lambs grow poor.

A Maryland man asks if twin lambs are better than single. That depends; if the ewe can raise the crop it is as well, or if the man can help the ewe out in the business two or three even are all right; but it must depend on rations from some source.

The raising of Spring lambs requires more intelligent care and management than the average farmer will care to give. The result will be that there will be no severe competition, no over supply of really desirable lamb in the esthetic is close akin to raising early Spring broilers with the chicken raisers. It is an especial business requiring special fitness not usual among the average sheep raisers. This is not written to discourage those who would attempt the business, but as a word of caution to those who have not investigated the details that insure success.

A valued friend complains that the region comprising the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, do not keep larger aggregates of sheep. He sees in the immense crops of grain and forage good reason why vast flocks should be kept. From our standpoint it would seem more proper that 5,000,000 of Western range sheep should be fed and fitted for the mutton market than valuable food-growing lands being devoted to pastures. The facts indicate more and more that these States are the feeding regions to which the market must look for Winter and Spring supplies of mutton, to which range flocks nust look to for a market when they cannot send forward grass mutton.

### SHEEP RAISING IN THE SOUTH.

### How One Man Was Successful in Raising Sheep in the Piney Woods.

The following correspondence will be helpful to a large number of men who propose to emigrate to the cheap lands and genial climate of the Gulf Coast to engage in sheep raising. The writer would preface this article

with the statement that five years ago Hon. Norman J. Colman, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, ordered an investigation of the sheep husbandry of the country to find a practical remedy for the depression of the sheep ndustry. At the gateway of the South, Atlanta, Ga., the best informed sheep man in the South, Col. Peters, said You will find nothing to interest you south of this point." A letter also from one of the most prominent writers on these things, a resident of Florida, said : Secretary, Ladoga, Iud. "There is nothing worth looking after in all this region of the United States." The investigation was made, however, with most gratifying results. No region in the United States has so interesting a history in sheep matters. During the last four years hundreds of men bave engaged in sheep raising in those regions. Previous to that period some ventures them are from lambs, a ram, and a ewe, had been made in introducing flocks and the third one is from a matured ewe. into the piney woods from the Northern States. In the article below the Warner sheep are referred to. This was a flock of 1,400 Merino sheep taken from Kansas. They were shipped in the Winter of 1887-'88, and though a healthy flock at once began to show signs of disease and died at a fearful rate. Mr. Graybill bought what was left of these sheep, 350, including 50 lambs, inside of one year after they arrived in Alabama. The case was an interesting one, worth watching, and this explains itself in connection with the above. Mr. Graybill is the President of the

Deer Park Colonization Company, representing large interests, but is well known to the writer as a most intelligent, trustworthy, reliable gentleman. with large experience. The object of this article is to afford others the information that may prevent the mistakes that are so often made by emigrants who would go South to show how to make fortunes in the sheep business.

The writer, after a careful study of the situation, both by correspondence and personal observation, indorses the views and opinions of Mr. Graybill.

Duan Sin : Yours of March 7, 1803, is to hand, and in reply will say: Your predictions in reference to the Warner flock, which were brought here from Kansus in the Fall of 1887, were in a manner correct. They hav not been a success as a flock, yet what is left of them seem to be doing well enough now but, including the increase, there are no more than ball the original number in existence now. My opinions of this country as a sheep country are not changed much from what I wrote fours ago, and what little change there is in my opinion is to the effect that it is a better sheep country than I then

I am now making arrangements to fence six sections of hand into one pasture for the purpose of fattening sheep on it. I have been observing the sheep business here for four years past and I am strength

ened in the faith. I can ride through these pincy woods for handrests of miles and see thousan 's of sheep grazing every month in the year. I know there are no benes to interfere; there are no nothing but wood hogs, which devour many lambs on the range. This trouble obviated by fencing the pastures. This trouble can b

Sheep are higher than when you were ere. You cannot buy them for less than \$3 here. per head after shearing, and you will have to take whole flocks to get them at that I do not think it would pay to take thes:

ewes North to raise Spring lambs in Illinois or in that latitude, neither will it pay to

bring foreign ewes here.

The way to go into the sheep business here is to start with the native pincy woods ewes and breed to well-bred bucks from anywhere you can get them. I prefer the French Any of our young friends can carn a watch and chain in an hour by getting watch and chain in an hour by getting do not need it. A fusey old granny of their friends to subscribe for Tuy, a should refer to the short. legs and have bellies out of them as soon as



When writing mention this paper

Men get rich here in the sheep business without the least attention to breeding or management. They let the same bucks run with the flocks until they die with old age; they go to their children and grandchildren, is contrary to all good practices in breeding. We have one man in this County who has 10,000 or more sheep that he never feeds anything except what nature provides for them. And I will say in conclusion that this is just as good a fruit country as it is a sheep country.—T. J. GRAYBILL.

### Two New Features at a Sheep Breeders' Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Cheviot rushing pell mell into all mutton breeds Sheep Breeders' Association of the United States and Canada, held at of sheep, the question, Will not the bottom fall out? We think so. Then Oneonta, N. Y., Jan. 26 and 27, the sessions closed with a Cheviot mutton dinner, at which 120 plates were laid and Dickinson Merino. The only unsparable mutton served in all the various styles sheep whose wool mutton qualities are as known to caterers.

The other new departure was an exhibit of Cheviot rams held on Thursday in front of the Central Hotel. An immense crowd of people were attracted by this competitive exhibition. The premiums were awarded by Dr. Smead, William Tweedie, and Mr. Miller, as fol-

Full age imported ram: First to Prince Davie, owned by Thos. Ainslie & Son. Hartwick, N. Y.: second to Prince of Hindhope, owned by Geo. Lough & Son, Hartwick; third to Hindhope, owned by Charles W. Ainslie, Laurens,

Full age American bred ram: First to Lough, owned by VanDresser Bros., Cobleskill, N. Y.; second to Bobby Burns, owned by William Curry & Son, Hartwick; third to Fennimore, owned by Geo. Lough & Son. Two year old ram: First to Otsdawa

owned by William Curry & Son; second to Billy, owned by T. N. Curry & Son, Hartwick; third to Donald Dinnie, owned by T. & F. Hall, Hartwick. Yearling ram: First to Heir Apparent, owned by William Curry & Son; second

to Tommy, owned by A. H. Elliott. Garrattsville: third to Sir Walter Scott owned by T. N. Curry & Son, Hartwick. Ram lamb: First to Hartwick Tom, owned by T. N. Curry; second to Van Dresser's Prince No. 6, owned by Van Dresser Bros.; third to Peter, owned by D. F. Wilber, Oneonta, N. Y. Grand sweepstakes gold medal valued at \$50. to Lough, owned by VanDresser Bros., Cobleskill, N. Y.—Howard H. Keim,

### Samples Dickinson Merino Wool.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Unclosed find growth. I have longer samples, but not being at hund I just put in those that were at hand.

-H. M. CULBERTSON, Green Valley Stock Farm, East Greenwood, O.

The samples are very fine. Two of

VEGETABLE COMPOUND

a positive cure for all those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will entirely care the worst forms of Fearle Complaints, all Cvarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weak ness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will core

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Leucor-rhora than any remed, the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circum-stances it acts in harmony with the laws

that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Menstructions, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Blos. Ing., Flooding, Nervous Prestra-tion, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, exci-

ability, irritability, ner ousness, sleep-

essness, flatulency, melancholy, or the blues," and backache. These are ure indications of Female Weakness, ome derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles.

The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book caritied "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It con-tains over 90 pages of most important information, which every voman, mar-ried or slagle, should know about her-self. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backache of either sex the Vege able Compound is unequaled.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Bass.

Liver Pills, 25c.,

patien, and Torpid Liver 5

All druggists sell the Vegetable Com-prined, or sent by mail, in form of

of \$1.00.

These premiums are offered only on compliance with the following condi-1. That the animals competing for said premiums shall be recorded in the

on the rule four and a quarter inches

five inches. The ewe lamb sample is

beautifully crimped, fine, soft, elastic

wool. The sample from mature everis

of excellent character. These works

indicate good breeding and judicious

management. There is plenty of oil, but

not too much for strong, well grown wools. Surely such sheep can be refied

upon for profits in this country. We

"Now that the all mutton and

wool craze 'is on,' and so many are

why not choose the great wool mutton

Special Premiums for Southdowns.

The following special premiums are

offered by the American Southdown

Association at the World's Columbian

will quote from Mr. Culbertson:

staple as flour."

when stretched straight it measures ov

American Southdown Record at the time of entry for the exhibition, and that the party making the entry furnish the Secretary of the American South down Association, at the time of entry, a copy of same so far as concerns competition for these premiums. 2. That the premiums will be paid

on the presentation of certificate from the proper officer of the World's Columbian Exposition, giving names and record numbers of the winning animals, The following special premiums will

be offered by the American Southdown Association at the Fat Stock Show, to be held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition:

compliance with the following conci-

1. That the sires and dams of the animals competing for said premiums shall be recorded in the American Southdown Record at the time of entry for the exhibition, and that the party making the entry furnish the Secretary of the American Southdown Association at the time of entry, a copy of same so far as concerns competition for these premiums.

2. That the premiums will be paid on the presentation of cert ficate from the proper officer of the World's Columbian Expesition. For further particulars, address S. E. PRATHER, Secretary American Southdown Association, Springfield, Ill.

### English Breeds.

The Southdown sheep is the hill sheep of England. It has been bred for centuries on the Chalk hills, and well represents the short pasturage found there.

The Shrapshire Down sheep is the same sheen changed into a larger form by the improved feeds of the richer, lower lands that lap up outo the Chalk

The same nay be said of the Hamp shire and Oxford Downs, and the difference in size and maturity will correspond exactly with the feeds found in the habitat of each breed. They have been crossed more or less to readily adapt them to the lands they juliabit. As the lands have been demanded for advanced tillage, the sheep had to be advanced in standard. Selection has had much to do with type characteristics.

### Cross Breeding.

In crossing sheep there should be a definite and direct intention. The cross ing of breeds has been satis'actory in the older countries of Europe from time immemorial. Cross-breeding in this country has never been in favor save in the improvement of common flocks in the direction of fleeces. Until within six years the mutton qualities have not been eagerly sought for. In this crossing has been the direct means of securing the desired results. No one should expect to create a new breed of sheep by this means in a lifetime. Some siccess in this direction has seemingly been attained in a few instances by very slow and carefully conducted crosses. time, more from unintentional than intentional crossing and management, new families of sheep may be expect d.

### Permanent Roo's.

What is the use of a roof at its only to ricy was recight? There are few which proof a gibbs sind, a is, and heat very unless they have been couted with grain rest safe took gip ind, which makes state roof even out of an of shingle after some and a shingle and piled by at yone; with neither cust marked to achieve the route to sake his considered may low ear. Shate paint is her ticable, wafer and spark proof, and consection.

For new toofs, Rubber Roofing has all the merits of tootal, all the virtues of slate, and all their ed qualities of singles other the est. C. pr. thesit, all a promitty given it you state

### THE CLOVE TEST.

Its Great Power for the Detection of False Complexions.



RS. REDMAYNE was decidedly pretty; she dressed well, and was very careful in wearing only the colors that

suited her. She was a fragile, delicate-looking little woman, and affected half-lights like a rare fern; the strong sunlight with its fierce glare did not sut her.

She was a pathetic creature, too; doubly fascinating, doubly dangerous when narrating the troubles and trials she had experienced during her married life, and with her troubles and trials she was accustomed to entertain her numerous adorers in the drawing-room of her little bijou residence in Blank street.

Mrs. Redmayne, like most eminent consulting physicians, never received more than one patient at a time. Her visitors were all men, not that there was anything shady about Mrs. Red-mayne, but she did not encourage lady

callers. She invited a few female intimates to dinner, but she took very good care that those ladies whom she distinguished by her friendship should be good talkers, and, at all events, plain enough to act as

The real fact is that Mrs. Redmayne had married the Justice because he was reputed to be a very wealthy man, and Cissy Redmayne herself, as a girl, had known all the real bitterness of poverty, being a poor curate's daughter.



AT THE CLUB WINDOW.

Justice Redmayne's income was very large when he married the pauper curate's only child. Though he was 60, and an experienced man of the world, it was purely a love-match on his side.

But the Justice, though he fondly loved his pocket-Venus of a wife, loved old port wine still better, and, after 10 years of happiness, the Justice fell a victim to his favorite poison, and left Cissy \$25,000 in hard cash and the freehold of the little house in Mayfair. And and drove straight to Mayfair. then Mrs. Redmayne made the following simple calculation:

"I can live at the rate of \$8,000 a year for three years; somebody worth having will marry me in that time, and if I fail to find the somebody I must throw up the game and go back to papa and cold mutton."

She had been quite right; several somebodies and a good many nobodies had paid her a great deal of attention, but not one of the somebodies got half so much encouragement as Lieut. and Capt. Strongithearm of Her Majesty's carpet

To be a carpet warrior nowadays needs a considerable deal of money, blood, or interest: Jack Strongithearm had money and interest too. He was a fool, but the mere fact of his being a fool by no means disqualified him for the carnet warriors.

Now, Lieut. and Capt. Srongithearm, being wealthy, was quite a veteran among the warriors. He had been 10 years in the regiment, and he was deservedly looked up to by his brother officers as a connoisseur and judge of beauty. He was very critical, and terribly hard to please.

Many had been the nets laid by wily mothers for that too wary bird, Capt. Mrs. Redmayne, had yet succeeded in ratting salt upon his tail.

And now he was her accepted lover, and although their marriage was not announced, it was tacitly understood.

Strongithearm had but one failing. He smoked morning, noon, and night. It was a real grievance to him that the Queen's regulations did not allow him to smoke on parade.

Now, Mrs. Redmayne hated tobacco. and ever since his courtship Strongithearm had been a non-smoker for her dear sake. It was a severe penance to him, but he bore it like a man; he suffered in silence, and never complained.

But one fatal afternoon Strongithearm was tempted, and Strongithearm fell. A very Exalted Personage, indeed, was accustomed occasionally to drop into the Warriors' Club. Once inside its exclusive walls the Exalted Personage used to unbend and become very much like an ordinary mortal.

His proceedings were always exactly the same; he would take up his position | heeltaps," said Strongithearm, expanding in front of the fire, or at the window, his lie as if it were a concertina. according to the season of the year,

No one had ever been known to refuse to smoke the offered regalia-it was a kind of royal command which could not be disobeyed; and so it happened that Strongithearm, who had been inno-cently sitting at the window, waiting for Mrs. Redmayne's little victoria to pass, found himself the recipient of the royal bounty in the shape of a very darklooking Havana of exquisite flavor.

There was nothing for it; the Captain lighted up with a smile and a groan, and all the other warriors envied him his luck, and then he and the Distinguished Personage continued to stare out of the window and criticize the

passers-by. They had not been three minutes there when the little victoria flashed past with its cockaded coachman and its pair of fiery chestnuts. The big pink sunshade was tilted on one side, and pretty little Mrs. Redmayne looked up at the window and smiled.

Then Strongithearm blushed to his ears and returned her salute, as did the

Distinguished Personage at her side. "I fancy that bow was meant for you; you're a lucky fellow, Capt. Strongithearm. Ahem! Who is she?"

Strongithearm would have liked to lie to him, but that, unfortunately, is contrary to etiquet.

"Widow of Justice Redmayne," he replied; "at least, I believe so.' "Seemed to know one of us, at all events," said the Distinguished Person-

it is her own?" "Oh, it's perfectly genuine," blurted out Strongithearm, and then he felt that he had made an ass of himself.

"I wonder whether her complexion would stand the clove test," said the Distinguished Personage; "it's a wonderful thing, that clove test," he continued, with the air of one about to impart a scientific fact. "You know the clove

test, Capt. Strongithearm?"
"Can't say I do, your"— "Not know the clove test? I've known it ever since I was a boy!" burst in the other. "It's an invaluable thing to know-an infallible test. You get a clove, you know, and you've only got to get near enough to the suspected cheek and that's not so very difficult, by Gad!—and just to breathe upon it, and if it's paint it turns black at once."

"You don't seem to be getting on with that weed," continued the Distinguished Personage; "try another," and out came the hospitable cigar case.

There was nothing for it. "To hear is to obey" is in London a solemn a duty as at the Sublime Porte. Strongithearm accepted the cigar, and this time took good care not to let it out.

Capt. Strongithearm seized an opportunity to make his escape, and as he went down the stairs of the Warriors' Club his soul was tortured by unworthy suspicions. Was it possible that Cissy Redmayne's complexion was not her own?

"At any rate," thought the captain to himself, "I'll get some cloves; it'll take the beastly smell of the smoke away, anyhow.

And he went into the nearest chemist's and made his purchase. Then he had his hair brushed at Douglas', and was vaporized with strong odors, and he bought a squeezer of "The Exclusive Boquet" from the young lady with the ringlets, and then he jumped into a cab

Never had Cissy Redmayne looked s charming. The heavy odor of sandalwood seemed to act like an intoxicant to the gallant-officer, and when the little Louis Quinze shoe, with its coral buckle, was innocently protruded, the Captain



HER VISITORS WERE ALL MEN.

"You hardly noticed me, Capt. Strongithearm," said Mrs. Redmayne, with a little pout, "when I passed the club windows this afternoon. I can quite understand it. I recognized him Strongithearm; but no one, till he met at once. I could see the people taking off their hats a hundred yards off. Oh, Jack, how I envied you!"

"So did he, I think, when you bowed," he replied, with a smile.

"You're quite a classic warrior to-day, Capt, Strongithearm. How you've scented yourself! I've been reading 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' and I know that they went in for it tremendously in those days. Why, you're 'perfumed like a milliner,' as Shakespere-or was it Bacon?-says. You needn't stroke my hand as if it were a kitten. What a very curious perfume, Capt. Jack!"

The fact is, Cissy, that He Who Must be Obeyed always drinks gin and cloves of an afternoon."

When a carpet warrior stoops to lie he prefers to use a good large one.
"I like him for that," she said;

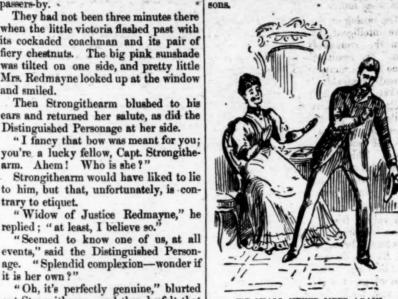
"there's a touching humility about it that I admire." "Yes, and of course we all have to do the same—out of tumblers, you know, no

"Now, let's talk about ourselves," he

purr of pleased proprietorship.

"Awfully good of you, I'm sure," said the Captain; "you don't help a fellow a bit, Cissy. What I wanted to say was"-and the traitor slid his chair close to hers, keeping tight hold of her hand all the time. "I'll whisper it, Cissy," he said, and his voice trembled in his excitement.

The poor little woman turned her cheek toward him; she thought the wretch was going to kiss her, and she was nothing loath—such innocent familiarities are very dear to engaged per-



A smile of anticipatory pleasure stole over her countenance as she felt his hot breath upon her cheek; and then she gave a little scream of terror as he suddenly dropped her hand with a military

objurgation.
"Cissy—Mrs. Redmayne!" he exclaimed; "good heavens!" and then he became scarlet in his indignation.

"Capt. Strongithearm," said Mrs. Redmayne, severely, as she rose to her feet in mingled astonishment and terror, you ought not to have come here. You've been drinking. Don't deny it,

"I haven't been drinking, Mrs. Redmayne. Farewell, Cissy," he added, tragically; "we shall never meet again, except in society. Look in your glass, unhappy woman, and you will learn the dreadful truth. Farewell forever!" and. seizing his hat, he rushed from the room. Mrs. Redmayne turned in astonish-

terrible words mean? Alas! one side of her face was covered by a hideous, smutty-looking discoloration. Little Mrs. Redmayne gave a scream and fell fainting in a heap on

ment to the mirror. What could those

the white bear-skin hearth rug.

Pretty little Mrs. Redmayne had played her cards and lost the game. Within the twelvemonth the brokers were in the little bijou house in Mayfair. and Cissy Redmayne returned to her papa, the curate, and the cold mutton.

She does a great deal of good in the parish, and is a pretty, soft-eyed little woman still; a trifle pale, perhaps, for she never seeks to paint the lilly now, knowing, as she does, that the clove test is infallible.—Argonaut.

# THE APIARY

ARE GENTLE BEES UNPROFITABLE?

More Contradictions to Mr. Tefft's Statements.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: I do not wish to stir up any controversy or create ill-feeling among the fraternity of beekeepers who write for or read the Apiary Department of this paper. But in some of the articles of Mr. Tefft there are statements that are not in accordance with my experience or the experience of the great majority of practical apiarists.

In the Feb. 15 number of THE AMERICAN FARMER Mr. Tefft makes the statement that gentle bees are worthless, other than "to sell to those who know nothing about bees. These gentle bees gather hardly enough honey to support themselves." Listen to this. you gray-headed men who have labored long and well to improve races of honey bees; you who, like the writer, have stepped into the apiary, not as a hired assistant but as the owner of a hundred or more of booming colonies, and opened hive after hive without the use of smoke or vail (the gloves you threw away after you got rid of the last of those high-tempered Cyprians or those wrath-provoking Egyptians, if indeed you ever used them at all), and gazed with sparkling eve on the beautiful colden bands of the quiet Italians as they basked in the sunshine on the alighting board or hung in pendant festoons from the roof of the portico of your old, time-honored "Langstroth,' idling away their time, while the fragrant clover blossom was visited only by the industrious Cypro-Syrian and the lindens wasted their sweetness on the desert air, except when their petals were despoiled by the equally industrious though un-equally vicious Apis Ameri cana(f) from the log "gums" and nailkegs standing in the yards of the farmers who had no time to investigate the merits or demerits of other races of bees, or whether a reversible frame recommended by some party in the East was superior to the cross sticks in the basswood log or not.

Listen to this-and all this time you fondly imagined that your bees were of profit unto you, and now, as your dreams are rudely disturbed and the scales fall

"You're the only person who thinks who had in some myterious way escaped to so," said Mrs. Redmayne, with a little the foolkiller, you had managed to secure a large crop of honey or a phenomenal increase. And you begin to be about half of the opinion that you did not understand the gentleman from Buffalo, but you read a little farther and come to the closing paragraph:
"No, sir; no one can produce honey N. Y., and, of course, Jennie Atchley,

in paying quantities with gentle bees. Give me Italian mixed with Cyprian and Syrian blood every time. They will sting a cast-iron stove, I know, but they gather immense quantities of

The above is indeed a mixture of races, but Mr. Tefft quite likely believes that in union there is strength, and we gather from his article that the crosser the bees the greater yield the honey.

In another column Mr. Tefft makes the wild statement that "manufacturers and advocates of single-walled beehives, metal corner frames, queen excluders, slatted honey boards, dovetailed beehives, every minute you spend on the above useless things is utterly and entirely lost. These fancies are a thousand years old, and as musty as they are

We believe the above to be a correct quotation from the article in question. Now, every article in the above list, with the exception of the single-walled hive, has been invented within the last quarter of a century and a long way within it, and no one is better aware of the fact than Mr. Tefft himself.

A little farther on he says: "For the life of me, I cannot see why beekeepers want self-swarmers or self-swarming hives, drone traps, queen excluders, honey boards, or clipped queens. These six things in beekeeping are not required at all. They are useless, worthless, expen-sive, etc." Now, a part at least of these articles can usually be found in any well-equipped apiary, and the question arises very naturally who is wrong? A majority of the leading and most intelligent beekeepers of the country or one man who devotes one-half of his writing to slurring hive manufacturers and the other half to free advertising of some invention of his own in the line of hives. A litter farther on he says: "For years I have produced as much honey as anyone, and have not used any of the above.' Now, that statement covers a good deal of ground, and one would hardly suppose that anyone having followed the business of producing as much honey as the largest apiarist in the country would be obliged to insert an advertisement in the American Bee Journal, March 3, 1892, page 330, as follows:

Wanted-A situation in an apiary or hive manufactory. I am willing to make myself generally useful.—J. W. TEFFT, 318 Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Or, if he did, keep the advertisement running for a large portion of the Winter without changing his post-office address. I believe that an experienced apiarist can command fair pay with lit.

Mr. Tefft then makes the assertion that reversible frames are indispensable to the production of well-finished comb honey, and calls those who differ with him in regard to this matter a lot of "old fogies,"

natural transition to hives, and informs his now nearly distracted reader that he cannot produce honey for the market with single-wall hives, as the bees do not rear brood early enough in the season, and informs the reader that bees will think it far more pleasant to die than to thaw out in such hives.

He then winds up this most remarkable tirade by saying: "There! I guess I am way shead of the times; but I shall be content to sit down and let the times

catch up Now let us imagine Doolittle, Root, Dr. Miller, Hutchinson, and a score of others who are considered as authority on bee matters, sitting at the feet of this modern Huber, this apicultural Solomon, and listening with bated breath and uncovered heads to the words of wisdom that roll from the lips of the Sage of Erie County as he waits for "the times

to catch up." Now, in conclusion, let us say that if the writings of Mr. Tefft fell into the hands of none but experienced beekeepers little harm would result from his idle vaporing. But a paper like THE AMERICAN FARMER, with its large subscription list, has many readers who keep a few colonies for the production of honey for home use, and who never see a place to put it except in the surplus "bee journal" of any kind, and this class of readers are, as a matter of course, in many cases influenced by such writing, and give the supply dealer and queen breeder they would otherwise deal with

the cold shoulder. We are not in the supply business; though we have machinery to cut our hives, etc., we have nothing of the kind to sell, nor do we offer for sale queens. Our specialty is honey; therefore, as we have no financial interest in any of these articles, we can be allowed to speak of them freely. We have had dealings with some of the men whom Mr. Tefft condemns, and found them as honorable and prompt in their dealings as other business men. In fact, the supply dealer is just as much needed by the modern beekeeper as the jobber is by the mer-chant, and all talk to the contrary is idle talk; and regarding the useless articles these men keep for sale, it is enough to say that they keep what the beekeepers use and indorse. J. A. NASH, Monroe, Iowa.

### Some Questions Answered.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Please an "Now, let's talk about ourselves," he said, affectionately; "Cissy, dear, why should we shilly shally any longer? I'm not eloquent, Cissy.

"I'm a plain man," continued the sonage was but an ordinary member of the club.

"Now, let's talk about ourselves," he said, affectionately; "Cissy, dear, why should we shilly shally any longer? I'm not eloquent, Cissy.

"I'm a plain man," continued the continued the continued the continuent to sell at gilt-edged prices to the people of the year, are rudely disturbed and the scales fall from your eyes, you wonder how it comes that from those beautiful but worthless bees, that were fair indeed to look upon but of no practical utility except for household pets or perchance to sell at gilt-edged prices to the people ville, Mo.

1. I will say there are quite a number of parties from whom you can obtain nice Italian queens. Among the following you can make your own selection as to whom you will send to: J. D. Givens, Lisbon, Tex.; E. F. Quigley, Union-ville, Mo.; G. M. Doolittle, Borodino,

Greenville, Tex. 2. You can get the eggs from your queen by introducing her to a colony of ees as per directions that go with each

3. You can hatch her eggs, or the bees will, by leaving them in the hive. They must be kept warm, the same as other eggs, to hatch. If you mean to get and hatch her eggs to produce queens, will say that the same egg that makes the worker bee will make a queen, if properly fed and handled by the bees, and this you can accomplish by giving a frame of brood and eggs from your

queen to a queenless colony. I shall be proud to give you all the information in my power through the columns of this paper. Just make your wants known, and I will, to the best of my ability, answer all questions. We have A, B, C of Bee Culture, Doolittle on Queen Rearing, a nice and well-written book, each of which will be sent on receipt of price by THE AMERICAN FARMER. All these books are cheap, not costing over \$1.25 by mail, postpaid. I feel from the spirit of your questions that you are the right party to take hold of the bees. All you need is a few bees and the necessary information to make a start, and you will very soon learn. Please do not hesitate to make your wants known, and they will be answered through THE AMERICAN FARMER.-JENNIE ATCHLEY, Greenville, Tex.

### UNDER THE BLOSSOMING BRANCHES. Spring Preparation and Spring Management.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: We enjoys his or her work as in no other

new Spring gown, with corsage bouquet and shoulder knots of the rarest of flowers; that is, the simplest and most beautiful?

And how wonderful are the laws, the And how wonderful are the laws, the cents per pound, comes in very handy, provisions of Nature. Some flowers and if the company should show its under some circumstances are not selfreproductive without the aid of insects, for the requirements of and these are provided with odor and the secretion we call honey. Why? To attract insects in order that the fructify- and in all respects equal to the foreign ing pollen may be scattered and the seed, the saving will be an immense process of fertilization go on. While item." It has already been remarked ing pollen may be scattered and the other flowers that need no outside aid by ex-Secretary of Agriculture Rusk time in the far West, while its career in for fertilization are without odor and "that the production of beet seed in this Nebraska extends only over three or

Secrete no honey.

But the bees, the bees. How necessary they are to vegetation! They do forage merely for the nectar in the deliand informs them that they "do not know how to manipulate bees," etc. The must not only collect honey, but also trouble at all in getting the beets confact of the matter is that there are few, if pollen, the beautifully-colored dust that verted into sugar when once they are From frames he passes by a perfectly with honey is what is called "bee the great factories of the beet-growing unpromising the results were. flowers aid greatly in the increase of any crop depending upon the distribution of pollen. It has been said again and again that bees ought to be on wish to be a beekeeper, even if the bees do not gather a pound of surplus honey. They have earned their "keep" and much more by increasing the products

of the farm. But Spring is at hand, and under the blossoming branches there is much pleasure and some hard work for the eekeeper. If the right system be followed, the double-hive, non-swarming produce system, the labor is less than by any

other system. The success of the season depends upon the start in the Spring. If no surplus honey be secured before the first or the middle of June, then there was none to gather or the management was at fault. To insure success, to get honey, the brood chamber must be full or nearly so of honey and brood before the great harvest from Spring flowers begins, and then when honey does begin to flow in from the fields, there is no chamber.

Do not attempt to keep bees profit in a single-story hive with halfstory cap or surplus chamber. Double the hives and double the bees. There must be a large force of bees. From Spring flowers or from any particular crop, what is taken must be taken quickly; the honey will not wait for the beekeeper to raise bees to gather it. Therefore the colony must be recruited to its maximum strength before the harvest begins.

The whole secret of profitable beekeeping lies in Spring management, in Spring preparation. If the beekeeper be behind in the Spring, with no surplus honey to show atter the passing of the Spring flowers, the prospect is not promising to make anything or to make much during the season. Again I say, double the colonies and double the hives. Put on the drone trap and keep it on; prevent swarming by the natural method; drive the colonies, and the result will be, in a fair season, not less than 100 pounds of extracted honey per colony. By the double-hive, non-swarming system 178 pounds of extracted honey was taken from one colony. Julia ALLYN.

Hog Cholera.

The advertisement of a sure-cure hog cholera medicine, by J. W. Delk, appears in another column.

### THE SUGAR BEET. Continued from first page.

The Standard Cattle Company, whose immense establishment is located upon the Union Pacific Railroad at Ames, which is some 80 or 90 miles east of Grand Island, has contracted to grow 500 acres of beets for the supply of the Grand Island factory. The character of this well-known company is a sufficient guarantee that this contract will be carried out in full completion. As a further example of the enterprise of the above sugar company arrangements have also been made with a large Dutch settlement in Colorado to produce some 500 acres of beets, the whole tonnage of which will be shipped by rail to the Grand Island factory, a distance of not less than 260 miles. The location in this case undoubtedly will make the experiment a doubtful one.

BEETS CAN BE GROWN WITH SUCCESS the Oxnard people are offering these particular inducements to the Dutch setold country in order to make the experiment on a large scale, which will generally indicate what may be expected in the culture of beets in the dry districts of the central northwest with the aid of irrigation. If this experiment should afford even a moderate promise of future success there is little doubt but that the given relating said company will determine to locate a factory in the midst of the beet-growing district in Colorado, already mentioned.

The Oxnard Company has made very considerable steps forward in general attempts at the production of native seed. These efforts have been upon a broad and general scale, and although they do not afford the exact scientific data which it is the purpose of the United States Government Experimental Station to furnish, they undoubtedly have shown are near the time when the beekeeper that they are capable of producing seed, the value of which has yet to be tested. eason of the year.

The season of the year when the hood of Grand Island, some 70 acres of most beautiful creations, the most ex-quisite productions of the earth, give product from which was about 20 tons forth the incomparable nectar, the of dressed seed. Already seven tons of sweet distillation of heaven and of seed have been shipped to the beet fields heaven's dew." Is not Nature the of the Chino factory in California, where most inspiring theme-Nature in her it will be planted in competition with other seed imported from France and Germany. As the agriculturist remarked, "20 tons of seed already to hand, whose value is some 10 to 15 ability to produce native seed enough

### THE BEET-GROWING DISTRICTS,

country will in time be a large and distinct part of the immense industry," and interest and gratification to review the the indications are that the words of attempts which have been made at

sense immediately ready to take up with the new branch of beet production. To

A GOOD CROP OF BEETS.

that is a crop which it will pay the farmer to grow on account of the weight obtained per acre and likewise pay the manufacturer because of the content of sugar in the beet, especial preparation of the land and a continuous state of high cultivation of the crop are necessary, and the chief trouble is to bring the farmer to understand this fact. Only with time and with some measure of success will the farmer himself come to the conclusion that it is worth his while to give serious attention to the work. Considerable misunderstandings have occurred between the small growers and the factory authorities. The farmers, in some instances, have considered themselves wronged, and it has not been always possible for the manufacturers to show exactly what their position was.

Certain growers have produced large

beets which are of no value excepting for feeding purposes. They send in those beets to the factory. The sugar content is determined by the factory experts, and it was shown that the small amount of sacharine matter present made it impossible for the factory to pay what the farmer thought a remunerative price, and in many instances the beets could not be worked at all they were so absolutely chemists, and it is difficult to make them "Reverles of a Bachelor"—Ik. Marvel (Donald G. understand how one crop of beets can

Mitchell).

"Was it Suicide?"—By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. One of this writer's best works. 182 pages, author's por understand how one crop of beets can contain so much less sugar than another, and until they come to an understanding of these general facts and to a better knowledge of the principles of culture which must be observed in order to produce a good crop, misunderstandings must exist, and the factory people who doubtlessly act in rigid honor and accuracy in all their transactions will be misrepresented and abused.

The State Legislature is making some endeavor to come to the assistance of the industry in Nebraska. A bill is now before the Legislature for the purpose of

### PLACING A BOUNTY

which shall be equally divided between the grower of the beet and the manufacturer of the sugar. Whether these legislative endeavors will mature or not, we are at present unable to say, since there is a very powerful faction which is broadly and fully opposed to bounties in any shape and for any purpose.

We do not think, however, that the

actual success of sugar beet production in this country is wholly depending upon the question of subsidies granted either by the State or Federal Legislatures. Not only in the best beetgrowing district of California, but also in Nebraska, it has been shown that crops can be grown the sugar content whose beets will enable the production to stand upon its own feet. It is true that where the growers are still in the experimental stage of production the beets will be produced at a loss make the experiment a doubtful one. In the first place, it is not yet known whether

where the prices per ton are such as the factories are able to pay where no bounty is in existence; but where the companies have areas in their own conin the semi-arid region of Colorado, but trol and are producing beets under their own expert management, crops will doubtlessly be produced which will at tlers who have recently arrived from the least enable them to make ends meet, and with further progress in the knowledge of the culture and the bringing of labor to a condition of greater skilfulness, the industry is destined to grow and succeed. Nothing can be more comfirmatory of the observations we have made than the statistics which are

TO THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR in the United States in the years of 1891 and 1892. In this country there are two sugar beet factories located in Nebraska, one in Utah, and three in

California. The Norfolk factory, Nebraska, pro-The Grand Island factory, Nebraska, The Chino factory, Cal., produced...
The Alameda beet factory, at Al Vorado, Cal., produced...
The Western Beet Sugar Co., at Watsonville, Cal., produced... 2,506,860

Now, the total production for the year of 1892 was not less than 27,083,-322 pounds, or 12,000 tons, while in 1891 the total production was 12,400,-838 pounds, or 5,359 tons. The actual increase in 1892 over the season of 1891 was 15,078,484 pounds. It is thus seen that in one year the industry, measured by its output of sugar, has made an increase of almost 120 per cent. Of the total amount of beet sugar produced, California supplies almost 22,000,000 pounds, while Nebraska and Utah together furnish some five and one-half million pounds. These data indicates that the sugar beet finds

A MORE GENIAL SOIL and climate in California than in these west central States; but it must be remembered that the industry has been established for a considerable length of four seasons. It is a matter of profound a greater service than the insects that Gen. Rusk are likely to be established. different times and with different results The great difficulty, however, is the to produce sugar yielding beets in this country.

We may go back to the primary endeavors which obtained in North Hampany, apiaries in the country to-day where is carried by the wind and by insects grown. The factories in existence in ton, Mass., and also in several districts reversing is practiced to any extent. countries of Europe. They are manned recount the desultory attempts which young bees. Therefore, the bees work- by experts in all respects as competent have been made in other States at other ing in pollen and carrying the dust to as those in France or Germany, but the times and likewise bear in mind the one problem is the production of the small fruits, and when we now travel crop. Now, the companies have pro- over the States in which the chief beet ceeded upon a plan of making contracts regions are located and see the immense with the farmers to produce the beets for | manufacturing plants which have been every farm, even if the farmer does not them. The results so far are not of the established for the purpose of handling most satisfactory or hopeful character, and utilizing the crop, we are not only In the first place, the culture of the beet struck with the advancement, but we see is in itself a distinct and difficult under- every necessary guarantee for progress taking. Those men who are capable of in the future. The sugar beet industry. growing good crops of corn and cereals although yet on a small scale, is graduand of performing all the operations be- ally coming forth from the mere experilonging to general agriculture are in no mental stage. It is being considered by capitalists as an undertaking in which funds may be placed with a certainty that, at least, moderate dividends will be yielded, and there are certain leaders of wealth and enterprise who do not hesitate to regard it as one of the great and sure things of the future.



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# A FREE TICKET WORLD'S FAIR.

All the readers of THE AMERICAN Fair at Chicago, and we want to have them go. We will do more-we will give them solid help to get there. All we ask in return is that they should do some work in pushing the circulation of THE AMERICAN FARMER among their friends and acquaintances. This will be easy, for the paper is so good, so cheap, and so generally acceptable that it scarcely requires more than being brought to the notice of practical farmers in order to secure their subscriptions. Our proposition is this:

We will give a first-class round-trip ticket from any point in the United States to Chicago and return for a club of subscribers, proportionate to the distance the point is from Chicago.

This ticket will be for the most direct route between the two places, and it will have all the advantages in regood, length of stay in Chicago, speed of trains, etc., that any first-class ticket will have. In brief, it will be the best kind of a ticket, which will be a great superiority, as there will doubtless be many tickets offered by various parties which will be only for very slow trains. inferior cars, limited as to time, etc. Our tickets will all be for first-class, fast trains, and have every privilege given the best class of tickets.

The carrying out of this scheme involves an immense amount of correspondence and clerical work on our part, and we are now preparing a schedule of the sizes of clubs which we will require from different points. We will publish this as soon as completed. which may be some time hence.

In the meanwhile, those who intend to work for these tickets should begin at once. They can send in their subscribers as fast they obtain them, notifying us that they are for a "World's Fair Ticket," and they will be properly credited to them. If they afterward change their minds they can have the subscribers sent in applied on any other premium that we offer.

We should very much like to have those who expect to get up clubs for these tickets write to us immediately of their intentions, as this will help us in making up our schedule. We will send them any number of sample copies they wish to show friends and acquaintances in the work of soliciting subscribers.

Remember, all names sent to count on this offer must be yearly subscribers at 50 cents each. No subscriptions sent prior to April 1 will count on this offer.

We ask all our friends who want to go to Chicago to go to work at once. They can easily secure a round-trip turned out of office, no friends it wants ticket by a little work in pushing the circulation of THE AMERICAN FARMER. Mark all communications "World's Fair Ticket," and address

THE AMERICAN FARMER. 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

was to come from the crossing of buffament that the attempt of J. H. Hudson. of Laramie, Wyo., to produce halfbreed bisons has proved a complete failure. On his ranch he had a thoroughbred buffalo bull and eight carefully selected Durham cows. The calves have all died, soon after birth, and the cows within 10 days.

### AS TO THE FUTURE.

So far the Administration has not had time nor opportunity to give any outline and call. as to its agricultural policy. The two months that it has been in office have been taken up with getting settled comfortably in its places, becoming acquainted with its duties, and in filling the more important positions in its gift. This process may require another month yet, and until that time we can bardly expect any radical departures-if any are contemplated-from the policy of the preceding Administration.

In the Agricultural Department Secre tary Morton has confined himself to the declaration that he proposed to lop off a number of useless employes, and adopt a policy of rigid economy. As to the discharge of useless employes, if there are any such, that will be heartily approved. There are probably some whose services can be dispensed with to the advantage of the public service. That is something that is constantly occurring. not only in public but also in private service. Every establishment of any size cannot help discovering, from time to time that it has on its pay-roll people who are of no value to it. It would be strange if Secretary Morton did not find some of these in the extensive force of the Agricultural Department, carefully and ably as it was managed by Secretary Rusk. Some of these would have been discharged by Gen. Rusk, had he continued in charge. One or two changes that Secretary Morton has made are undeniably for the benefit of the public

As to rigid economy, there is room for difference of opinion. We certainly want every dollar appropriated for the Agricultural Department wisely and honestly expended. But mere reduction of expenses is not necessarily economy It may be the reverse. The Agricultural Department needs more money expended, rather than less. There are many researches and investigations that ought to be made, which will not be from lack of funds. The United States is spending far too little upon its Agricultural Department, rather than too much, and Secretary Morton will have our warm approval if he expends wisely and well twice as much as his predecessor used in carrying on the Department.

But the matter of most absorbing interest to the farmers will come prominently to the front with the meeting of the extra session of Congress, which it is now believed will happen in Septembe Measures will then be brought forward of the highest possible importance to every farmer. Many of these will be more or less skillfully disguised attacks upon the interests and prosperity of all those who till the soil. They will be advocated by men who are looking out for their own selfish gains, without regard to whom may be hurt in the process of filling their own pockets. They will come to Washington with the determination of succeeding, and will neglect nothing that powerful and skillful lobbies, with boundless command of money, can do to secure their ends. This will not be at all a party matter, for these men care as little for parties as the late Jay Gould did. They will come to win, and will bend themselves to secure men of every party who can be useful to them.

It will be THE AMERICAN FARMER'S duty and business to resist these men to the uttermost, to point out their designs, discover their intrigues, and warn the farmers of the country of their plans and intentions. It will do this duty without fear or favor. It has no political entanglements whatever. It belongs to no party, and will belong to none. Not a man connected with it ever held a political office, or was a candidate for one. It has no enemies whom it wants

It is solely and entirely for the farmers of the whole country. It cares vastly more for the approval of these the action of Congress and the Depart- boon to the country.

ments, but they have also any amount of newspaper influence at their beck

THE AMERICAN FARMER is the only great paper in Washington representing people of various parts of the country. solely the farmers, and having no other It is the employment of convicts to coninterests to serve and defend than this. struct and improve the public high-It should have the support of every ways, farmer in the country.

### WOOL AND PROTECTION.

The Governor of Wyoming talked a rreat deal of nonsense about the price of wool and the tariff while in Washington recently. He complained that, in spite of the McKinley Bill, the price of wool was steadily falling, at the rate of from one cent to one and one quarter cents a year, and "if the McKinley Bill could not raise the price of wool in four years, it could not in 40." It seems strange that a man of so much prominence should talk such stuff.

The McKinley Bill was primarily intended to secure the American market for American growers, and equalize conditions between them and foreign growers. That it did not wholly equalize the conditions is shown by the fact that in spite of its provisions we imported ast year one-third of the wool used by our people. In spite of the protection afforded by the McKinley Bill the foreign growers were able to sell in our parkets 168,000,000 pounds of wool against 346,421,896 pounds sold by our own growers. It ought to be apparent, ven to the Governor of Wyoming, that if, notwithstanding the obstacle of the McKinley Bill, the foreign growers were able to sell us 168,000,000 pounds of wool at a profit, they would have sold us vastly more at a great deal ower price if the McKinley Bill had not been in the way, and would have almost wholly ruined the home market

The McKinley Bill was not intended o make prices; only to establish certain relations between home-grown and forign wools, which would be advantageas to the former. In other words, it mply secures a higher price in the ome market to the domestic grower than the foreigner. If the world's wool prices fall, those in America must folow suit; but, be they low or high, the McKinley Bill provides that the American sheep-owner shall receive more for his clip than the foreigner.

### THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair at Chicago will be the grandest event of the last quarter of the 19th century. It will be a great education to visit it, not merely from curiosity, but to learn something of value n everyday life. Everyone who goes thither will be benefited in some way by what he or she sees there.

No one should miss going. Even if should cost some sacrifice, one should go, for there is a certainty that it will give a good return in actual dollars and cents. When the whole world brings its best ideas in everything for exhibition one cannot help learning omething of great value to him or her in whatever he or she may be dolng.

The easiest way to get your traveling excenses paid is by getting up a club for THE AMERICAN FARMER. The paper is so good and so cheap that there will be no difficulty in getting up a sufficient club in any community to entitle the getter-up to a first-class round-trip ticket to Chicago. Let all our friends who want to go try this,

THE grain gamblers in Chicago are making and losing money with frightful rapidity. One of the leading "shorts" in the May corner, Edmund Pardridge, is reported to have lost \$770,000, in an hour or two, one day last week, and his amiable fellow-gamblers are believed to have things fixed so as to squeeze another \$1,000,000 out of him some fine day soon. If it were only the gamesters who were losing this money no one would find any fault, But, un fortunately, legitimate values every where and in every department of business are seriously disturbed and are suffering much more damage than the gambthan for that of any politician or set of lers are either making or losing. Every politicians. No paper can be more in- produce dealer in Chicago and many of WE have never felt that any good dependent than it is; and it is just such the several of the great railroads are a journal as the farmers of the country deep in the corner on one side or the loes with tame cattle, and therefore do have imperatively needed for a long other, and are manipulating all the other not feel much sorrow over the announce- time in Washington. All the other interests that they can control to enhance great interests of the country are well their profits or diminish their losses in represented at the National Capital. the wheat market. There are millions The manufacturers, the importers, the of dollars taken out of other business railways, the monopolies, the trusts, the and locked up in the wheat deal to the produce gamblers, the rings, the land enormous injury of business in general. gamblers, all have not only their regular If the Anti-Option Bill could prevent lobbyists in Washington to influence such a condition of things it would be a

### CONVICT LABOR ON THE ROADS.

An idea that THE AMERICAN FARMER was one of the first papers to advocate seems to be taking strong hold on the

The first gain by this would be the highly important one that the roads vould be made good without any reference to the amount of labor that this would involve. By any other scheme there will always be a falling short of the very best, because of the great expense involved. Where labor has to be hired cuts will not be made so deep, nor fills so heavy as they should be, since this would cost too much. But with convict labor there yould be no reason for any saving in this direction. The finest roads in the world are in the Bermuda Islands, all made by convict labor. As the main object was to keep the prisoners employed, the engineers laid out ideal lines for the roads. and made simply perfect approaches, drains, culverts, etc. There was not the lightest hesitation about digging through the highest hill in order to carry the oad hr ugh on a level.

The next gain is that the convicts would not come into competition in the slightest with honest labor, which they cannot help doing in almost any other kind of work they can be set at.

The matter is being seriously considered in four States: New York, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. In the first, a bill has already been introduced into the Legislature providing for the employment of prison labor on the highways. In Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee it is settled that the present camp system must go. The question then becomes what system shall be substituted for it? The some need of better roads in those States, which is greater even than the State's compulsory labor on her

The objections to this are:

1. That it will interfere with the re formatory systems in some of the prisons and prevent the convicts learning trades by which they can make their living when discharged. It is not necessary that this should. The prisoners cannot be kept at work on the roads the whole year, but will have nothing to do in the Fall and Winter months, when they can be taught trades. There are also many short-term prisoners whom it is not attempted to teach trades.

2. That working on the roads exposes the prisoners to the public gaze and injures their chances for reform by destroving their self-respect and making their degradation seem hopeless. This objection is more sentimental than practical. A man who has gone through the numiliation of arrest, imprisonment, and public trial for a crime is not likely to be sunk much deeper in his own estimation by having to do manual labor in a public place under a guard.

3. That prisoners will comore to guard when employed outside: that they cannot be disciplined as they can between four walls, nor can their moral or physical well-being be properly cared for. There is more to this objection than to any other, and yet we think a way could be found to guard them effectually at small expense and give them as good food and quarters as humanity dictates. Strong, portable houses, capable of being moved along as the work advanced, could furnish all the shelter and security necessary, and in them the convicts would fare certainly as well as the honest laborers do who are engaged in railroad building and similar works. We are not particularly anxious that the convict should have a bed of down. What is good enough for honest laborers is certainly good enough for convicted criminals, and we would have them have no

PROF. T. C. ATKESON, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W, Va., writes

THE AMERICAN FARMER of the 30th lust hand. I have but one objection to it-it ught to be a weekly. It is too good to be so ar between. On the whole, it is an ideal

Many thanks indeed, "Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed." It is not impossible that THE AMERICAN FARMER will become a weekly within a year or so, if it continues to receive the encouragement it is now getting from all

cents a year.

### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ACRICULTURE WEATHER BUREAU.

Weather-Crop Bulletin for the Week Ending April 10, 1893,



### THE FARMERS MUST RAISE MORE CATTLE.

The Cheyenne (Wyo.) Live Stock Journal is responsible for the following:

From all quarters comes the cry of an actgaining wide prevalence that before the year closes beef values will be greatly advanced. There is good ground for this idea in that the Vest, the great range area, is almost depleted of its she herds, and the future output of beef teers must come largely from the importations of Southern steer cattle. Unfortunately he South has of late caught the prevailing great she herds of Texas and New Mexico we been decimated by the spaying of heifers and the shipment of cows until the supply of ung steers is really below the den seef values will advance for three years, if hadows that are cast before, but there will e no famine, as some of our friends pretend believe. This is a good time to hold to your cattle and increase the size of the herds by all legitimate means. Keep out of debt, but in the North, suggests the employment of get all the cattle you can pay for and properly

The indications in the above statement, and concurred in by the best authorities from all points, are beyond all question in the farmers' favor.

Range cattle, as they were, are thing of the past, never to return. Cattle raising-beef cattle on farms-has been unprofitable for a good many years, because of the abundance so cheaply produced on the Western and Southern

It is a long lane that has no turns, and the farms must make up this shortage in beef cattle. It must be done on modern, economical methods in the use of breeds suited to the purposes or they essons learned will not soon be forgot-

### GRANGE WORK.

A busy Summer's campaign has been arranged by Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange. He will have a series of meetings covering 11 days in Wisconsin in June, July 4 to 18 in Texas, July 20 to Aug. 2 in Mississippi, Aug. 3, 4, and 5 in Alabama, Aug. 10, "Chautauqua" at Epping, New Hampshire. Also in August the annual gathering of the Patrons of Husbandry of northern New York at Thousand Islands Park on the St. Lawrence River, a series of 10 " Field Days" in Michigan, and an address at the World's Congress at Chicago on "Farmers' Unions." In September 12 days in Missouri, four days in Nebraska, 14 days in Colorado, with other intermediate dates and places not yet fully

### SILVER ANNIVERSARY. Quite an event in Grange history will

occur April 20 and 21 in western New York, At Fredonia, Chautauqua County. N. Y., was organized 25 years ago the first practical farmers' Subordinate Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. It was instituted by O. H. Kelly, one of the seven "Founders" of the Order. and for many years the Secretary of the National Grange. It has maintained its existence without break since its organization, and is now strong in membership and noted for good works. Exercises covering two days will celebrate this 25th birthday. An effort has agricultural paper. Considering its price and brate this 25th birthday. An effort has meril, every farmer in the country ought to been made to have all of the living \*\*Founders" (five) present, viz.: O. H.

Kelley, of Florida; F. M. McDowell, of
New York, and Wm. Saunders, J. R.

Thompson and John Trimble, of Washington, D. C. Many of the officials of the National and State Granges are also expected, including J. H. Brigham, Master: and Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange, THE AMERICAN FARMER expects to give its many Grange and other readers in its THE AMERICAN FARMER is only 50 next issue a full account of this interesting occasion,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1893.

TEMPEDATURE

The week has been unusually warm over the Southern States, the central valleys, southportion of the Lake Region, and the Middle Atlantic States. The greatest excess in temperature occurred over the cotton region Winter-wheat belt, where the daily 10° to 15° above the normal. The week was slightly cooler than usual in New England and in the Spring-wheat region, including the greater portion of Minnesota and the Dakotas It was also cooler than usual throughout the Pacific Coast and plateau regions, the deficiency in temperature in the last-named regions ranging from 6° to 10° per day.

The week ending April 3 was also unusually throughout the central valleys and Rocky Mountain districts, while during the month of March about the normal temperature prevailed in States east of the Missis-

The months of January and February were usually cold throughout the Winter-wheat belt, and the abnormal cold for January extended southward to the east gulf and eastward to the Atlantic Coast.

PRECIPITATION. The rainfall during the past week has been greater than usual in the Lake Region, the apper Ohio Valley, and over the greater portions of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. The rainfall was also slightly in excess in southern Missouri, but the week was unusually dry throughout the Southern States and the Northwest, many stations showing a total absence of rainfall. On the Pacific Coast the rainfall was in excess, except in southern California, over which region the precipitation was greatly in excess during March.

The months of January and March were unusually dry over the Southern States and greater portion of the Winter-wheat belt, while the Spring-wheat region of Minnesota and the Dakotas was favored with a slight excess of rainfall during the months of Febru-

ary and March, and the Dakotas for January. Reports indicate that there is a deficiency isture throughout the cotton region and while there is an excess of moisture in the Spring-wheat region.

Corn and cotton planting is progressing, and the accompanying telegrams indicate that the farming season has opened with favorable prospects

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS New England.—Precipitation above normal; frost coming out of ground rapidly; but little work done on land yet; maple sugar crop back-ward; little damage by cold Winter to grass and roote.

and roots.

New York.—Temperature, sunshine, and rainfall above normal; little plowing yet done; New York.—Temperature, sunshine, and rainfall above normal; little plowing yet done; ground generally frozen; season backward; grass and grains wintered well, with few exceptions; sugar making below average.

New Jersey.—Temperature and rainfall above normal; favorable weather conditions have prevailed since March 1; Wintergrain and grass

rogressing.

Maryland.—Peach buds reported uninjured Virginia.—Rainfall generally less than one

decidedly above normal; corn planting nenced in southeast and north-centra ome corn, tobacco, and Spring oats up; wheat and rye fine; prospects for fruit never sur-assed; strawberries nearly ready for ship-tent.

th Carolina.-Rain needed for cotton nia.—Rainfall confined to light showers.

Georgia.—Rainfall confined to light showers, and in many Counties none at all; temperature much above the normal; season has opened very favorably during the past two weeks; corn is nearly all planted in all sections, and siding commenced in southeast; cotton planting is well in hand in southern, and commencing in northern portion, acreage large; extremely good fruit prospects.

Florida.—No rainfall except light, local showers over a limited area; decided excess in temperature and much sunshing; crops genemperature and much sunshine; crops ger rally in splendid condition; rain beginning t

needed. Mississippi.—Temperature above normal; sunupleted, good stand; cotton planting pro ing; rain needed. isiana.—Warm, dry, and sunshiny week

Louisiana.—Warm, dry, and sunshiny week, generally favorable to growing crops; corn a good stand; cotton and rice planting progressing, cane in good condition; all crops promising but rain needed.

Arkansus.—Weather all that could be desired; corn about all planted and coming up to a good saind; cotton planting begun; small grains in fine condition; fruit prospect never better; farm work further advanced than the average.

Tenuesee.—Warm work bus progressed rapidly

ucky.--Temperature excessive: sunshin

s: corn and oat seeding c

Minots.—Temperature above normal; sun-shine normal; rainfall, except in central por-tion, generally below normal. Wheat badly damaged, considerable bases. oats; corn and oat seeding completed in central and southern portions, and nearing completion in northern portion; fruit prospect good, trees in bloom in southern portion; some corn and potatoes planted; meadows and pastures good. Indiana—Rainfall deficient and temperature excessive; average sunshine, favorable to all crops and farm work; wheat, clover, and grasses wintered fairly well and but little damaged; fruit in promising condition, except

l sown. West Virginia.—Rainfall and to above normal; wheat generally ance; out seeding well advanced nearly finished; meadow and pas good; fruit prospects promisin

good; fruit prospection and sunshine al-rapid growth.

Ohio.—Temperature and sunshine al-rainfall below normal; wheat impro-northern section, slightly injured dry winds over the remainder of the 8 seeding and potato planting nearly ec-seeding and potato planting nearly ecorn. Michigan,-Temperature, rainfall, and

progressing and some seeding done; group excellent condition.

Minnesota.—No seeding in northwest para where ground is covered with snow; see just begun in central portion, ground trul-wet; seeding general in southern para ground in excellent condition; Winter w

South Dakota.—Ground in excellent co

nickward.
Wyoming.—Temperature about normal; prespitation below normal; weather beneficial to
anges and Winter grains.
Idaho.—Temperature, rainfall, and supshine nono.—Temperature, rainfall, and sunshin normal; ground covered with snow; Sprin, late; general farm work will begin about the 20th; Winter wheat in sight and looks well acrouge of crops will be increased.

Clarado.—Temperature and sunshine above and precipitation below normal; season early fruits, gardening, grass, and grain well advanced; farm crops being planted rapidly; ranneeded very much.

anced; furm crops of the ded control of the control

Barley heading and hay being

### SIZES OF CLUBS.

To Secure a Round Trip Ticket to the World's Fair.

give below some figures as to the size of clubs we shall require from various point for a first-class round-trip World's Fair ticket Some of these figures may appear large, but it must be remembered that the rails are very high and held stiffly. On the other hand, THE AMERICAN FARMER is an excellent paper, and very cheap, and The rates offered make a big inducement to so much money with so little effort.

oomsburg, Pa 115	Artesia, Miss
rbondale, Pa 110	Columbus, Miss 2
lliamsport, Pa 115	Starkville, Miss
nesville, Ohio 87	West Point, Miss 9
Illicothe, Ohio 70	Aberdeen, Miss
cinnati, Ohio 60	Tupelo, Miss.
umbus, Ohio 61	Corinth, Miss.
facuse, N Y 105	Jackson, Tenness,
w York, N. Y 125	Humbolt, Tenn
bile, Ala 115	Union City, Tenn . "
lumbus, Ky 64	Cairo, Ill.
w Orleans, La 120	difficulties and
ridian, Miss 105	Murphysborn, U 02
	DI SHITO !!

### " FOOD FOR PLANTS.

This is an admirable pamphlet on the use and effects of fertilizers on plants It is plain, practical, and gives bottom facts not found in publications intended to sound the praises of special fertilizers and increase the profits of their sellers It is something that every farmer should read. We will send it, postpaid, to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Address THE AMERICAN FARMER, 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

### What They Think of the Watch.

The watch came all right, am well pleased with it. It keeps good time and the paper is for a farmer to read. - le Walker, Ohio.

I received your watch all right. It has kept good time so far and I am very much sed with it for the money, -D. F. L.

THE AMERICAN FARMER of the 30th just at hand. Have one objection to it. to be a weekly. It is too good to apart. On the whole, it is an ideal agricultural paper. Considering its price and merit every er in the country ought to take it. Virginia University.

### PERSONAL.

"Uncle Jerry" Rusk's official successor in the Agricultural Department, Secretary Morton, declares that he can husk more corn in a given time than any man west of the "I think nothing of husking 200 bushels in a day when the weather is propitious," he says. In a "shucking match" with ex-Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, a few years ago, Mr. Morton claims to have beaten his rival badly in a stretch of six hours. The prize in that contest was a sorrel colt, which the Secretary still pos-

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OXFORD DOWN FLOCK BOOK, VOL.
IV. Published by the Oxford Down Sheep
Breeders' Ass chition, R. Henry Rew, Secretary, Norfolk House, Norfolk St., London, W.
C., England. Price 10 shillings, six pence. Vol. IV. contains 125 pages, and registers

rams from 1041 to 1361, and ewes from 80 to 343. The publication of the fourth volume shows the success the Association has attained. With each successive volume the number of registered flocks has increased, while the use of registered sires has increased wonderfully. This bright outlook has given new incentive to those who are advancing the progress of the breed, and the society is well over the fact that a large number of Oxford Downs were imported to the United States and admitted free of duty.

THE AGRICULTURE OF PENNSYLVANIA-1891: Published by the State Board of Agri-culture, Thomas J. Edge, Harr sburg, Secre-

This is a book of over 600 pages, strongly bound, and contains the reports of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Agricultural Society, the State Dairymen's Association, the State Horticultural Association, and the State College for the year 1892. It is full of interesting matter, and is an excellent showing of l'ennsylvania agriculture.

THE DAILY NEWS ALMANAC AND FOL TICAL REGISTER FOR 1893, Published by the Lafty News, Chicago, III. Price

This is one of the most complete reference books we have seen, and is one which will be found full of interest for formers all over the country. In addition to the valuable other matter quite an amount of space is devoted o a description of the World's Fair buildings

Notes. We have received the annual reports of the Wyoming Agricultural College and Experimental Station for the year ending 1892. A to Grace Raymond Hebard, Secretary, Chey-

The New York Tribune Almanac for 1893 consists of 350 pages of statistical matter, comprising a full presentation of about every subject of public interest. It is, in fact, a reference library and cyclopedia even when standing alone. Everything is put in the right shape for ready use, and the entire work

The Journal of the Franklia Institute for April contains: The Modern Traveling Crane; From Mine to Furnace; Philadelphia's Share in the Development of Photography; Causes of Fire; Resistance to a Ship's Motion; Chemical Section; Electrical Section; Proceedings of Institute, etc. Published by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Price, \$5 a year.

### A Bold Bunco Game.

John V. Smith, Fruitland, Ore., sends an account of how a farmer residing in Polk County, near Salem, was smoothly buncoed out of \$2,500. L. S. Skinner, the victim, owns 340 acres of land and is worth in the vicinity of \$40,000. Two men came and wanted to buy his farm, offering him \$40,000 for it, stating that they were positive that oil was underlying it. Before closing negotiations the men informed Mr. Skinner that they represented a new lottery and wanted to give away a few tickets in order to introduce the bussness in that locality. They were looking for responsible men to take free tickets and urged Mr. Skinner to take one, which he did. To the farmer's surprise his by a minnie ball, which smashed the bone. My ticket drew a \$5,000 prize. The men leg was amputated in the field hospital, and only had among them \$1,500, but they after a long time it healed. I was discharged and returned home. Eight years after my rewould leave that with the farmer until would leave that with the farmer until the morrow, if he would give them sellor. Pease, of this city, amputated it again, takcurity for \$2,500, when the lottery company would send the full prize. The sharks went to town with the farmer who drew the \$2,500 from the bank. The money was all put in a tin box, including the \$1,500, making in all \$4,000. This box was given to the farmer, so he thought, to hold while the sharks kept the key to the lock. The box containing the money was kept by the swindlers and a box packed with sawdust given to the farmer, who took it home with him and hid it away. The morning on which the men were expected to arrive with the \$5,000 prize came but no men appeared. The box was broken open and the fraud discovered. As the men had plenty of time to escape little hope is given for their arrest.

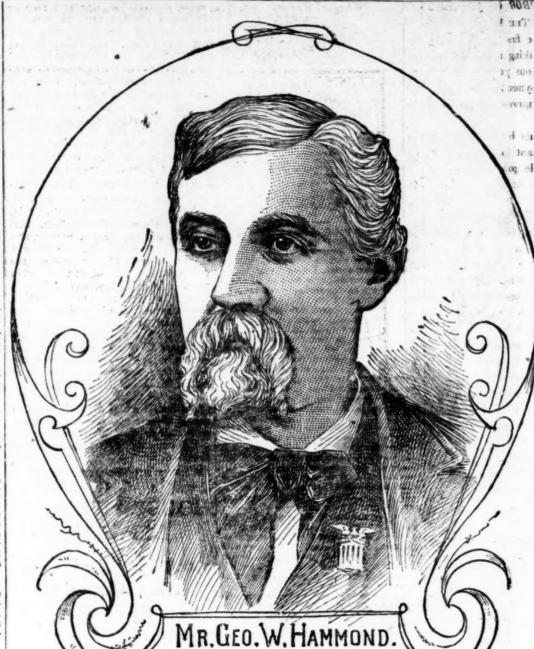
### Planting in April.

Of course the exact time for planting depends largely on location: but the nature of soil has much to do with the planting. This is where the individual has to use his own judgment. Retarded planting might in some cases be an advantage if the soil is heavy. In the North, celery should be planted, if not sown last month. Plant beets early and W. Hammond, 219 Magnolia street, Syracuse, she says it does her N. Y. long. Cabbage, Recdland, Early Drum- N. Y. head, and Late Flat Dutch, and sow the cabbage plentifully. Leeks and lettuce should be put in in drills, and sow parsley, parsnips, and peas early and late. Cress and cucumbers should be put in a warm spot, and beans must not be forgotten. The weeds must be vigilantly watched, and not allowed to grow an

In the South, Spring-sown cabbage may be transplanted in April. They need culture and deep tillage. The latter part of this month seeds may be sown to set out in June. Additional sowings can be made of carrots, parsnips, and beets. Turnips sown in March should be thinned. Plant cucumbers, melons, and squashes.

### Sunlight and Soil.

In growing vegetables there must be sunlight. The gardener cannot afford to have an intercepted ray. There should be no shadows east on the garden, whether from trees, sheds, houses, or even fences. Trees near the garden are sure to rob the soil. Their spreading roots should be cut off by making deep trenches. The question of soil should be well considered. It it is fertile it will contain in sufficient quantities the ash ingredients of the plants to be grown, and these must be a soluble condition that the plants | way alsorb them.



# **GETTYSBURG**

### TERRIBLE WOUND

After Two Amputations **Blood Poisoning** Set In.

Long Years of Awful Suffering - Cured by the Wonderful Powers of Hood's Sar-

saparilla. Mr. Geo. W. Hummond is a member of Root Post, G. A. R., of Syracuse, N. Y. He was wounded in the terrible battle of Gettysburg, and tells some of his subsequent experience

s follows:
"In the Summer of 1861 I collisted in the Soth
. Y. S. Vols., and soon after joined the Army of the Po'omac, participating in a'l the many battles of the war that my regiment got into until the batt'e of Gettysburg. In this great battle the 2d Corps (of which my regiment was a part) was actively engaged. In the second day's fight, when our lines were advanced, I

### Struck in the Ankle

and returned home. Eight years after my reing off about an inch of the bone, and again it healed. Four years after this it once more of ened, and for eight years

### God Only Knows

what I suffered. I do not believe it possible for a human being to suffer worse agony. During

Hammond's statement. "I have known Mr. George W. Hammond as an old soldier for several years, and have every reason to believe that his statement in regard

From Pharmacist Belden. others Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I know no rep

A Sufferer Finds Relief After Years of Pain.

Hood' Sarsaparilla Restores Health and Flesh.

"Casenovia, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1893.

to Haod's Sarsaparilla is correct." CAWS A. WEAVER, Com. Root Post, G. A. R., Dept. N. Y.

"I have known Mr. Geo. W. Hammond for several years, and have sold him drugs and dif-ferent remedies for the ulcer on his leg, among

others Hood's Sarsaparilia, and I know no rea-son for doubting the accuracy of his statement. I have sold him no drugs since his leg healed up four years ago." J. L. Belden, Pharmacist, Syracuse, N. Y.

## STOMACH TROUBLE.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"I wish to te'l of the benefit I have received trom taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For years I have suffered intensely with pains in my stomach and side, and also on account of the had been wonderfully improving in his distress that life was a burden. I became so re- tained that the great change had been wholly duced in my flesh that my friends though I brought about (brough the use of Hood's Sarsawould not live long. I tried the skill of several physicians, but did not receive only temporary but the idea of me taking 'patent medicine' was relief. I grew worse, and my removel to a hospital in Syracuse was under advisement, when pital in Syracuse was under advisement, when great sufferings to do something, I fir ally yielded, my father had me give Hood's Sarsaparilla a and commence d its use. I am now using my trial. There was an improvement at once, and | fourth bottle, and am happy to say that I feel I have continued taking it, although I am now better than I have in twenty years. I shall stop well. I have gained in flesh and can eat heartily when I get this last lot le used up, and conside without distress. My friends say I don't look myself cured. Use this statement as you please wear a wooden leg. Whenever possible I re- marked. I now enjoy life, and I owe it all to forty years. lieved my suffering by taking opiate, but being 'Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. Mary Shute.

# Spring Medicine

is needed by nearly everybody to purify the blood, cleanse the system of the Winter's accumulation of impurities, and put the whole body in good condition for

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

given for this purpose that it is the most successful and most popular Spring Medi-eine. If you feel weak and tired, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need to restore your strength and make you feel perfectly well.

The following is from ex-Congressman Warner, a gentleman highly esteemed by all who know bim:

"I can truly say that I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine for purifying the blood. It did me good when physi cians and other medicines failed. It has ncreased my appetite and seemed to renew my youth. This is absolutely true. W. S. WARNER, Fond du Lac, Wis.

### **Good Spring Medicine**

"I had that dreadful 'tired feeling' we hear so many complaints about. I have taken one bott'e of Hood's Sarsaparilla. and am very much better. I think it is a very good Spring medicine." THOMAS BARNES.

### Hood's is the Best.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it the best medicine for the blood. I recommend it highly for a b'ood medicine, and also as conducive of a good appetite.

As for Hood's Vegetable Pills, my wife says they are the best. They do not cause any pain. She would not be without them in the house." L. M. BRYSON, LO N. Seventh street, Columbia, Pa.

### Best Blood Purifier.

"Montgomery, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1893. "I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and think it the best blool purifier. It has greatly helped me. I have also used it for catarrh, deafness, and scrofula sores and know it is a fine medicine." Mrs. John

# Col. Weaver. ABusiness Man's Letter SIMPLY

### How His Prejudice Was The Worst Case of Scrofula Overcome. the Doctors Ever Saw Intense Misery with Dyspepsia-

Complete and Permanent Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla

received from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For twenty years I have been a constant sufferer from Dyspersia. Have spent many 10 Bottles \$10. Over 1000 Per Cent. bundreds of dollars for medicine, and the best the physicians have been able to accomplish has o' Profit.

In the BATTLE OF GIANTS, Hood's Sarsaparilla vs. Scrofula, the former is always victorious if fairly and houestly tried. Is any stronger evidence of its wonderful powers needed than this from Mr. George W. Turner, a young farmer of Gaiway. Saratoga County, a few miles north of

"To C. I. Hood & Co. "Those that have never been afflicted with Dyspepsia, can have no conception of the misery I have had to endure, and those that "When I was a boy 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore come out on the middle finger of my left hand. Not much was thought of it hare, need no description at my hands of the at first, but after a time it got so bad that the doctors, in hopes to save my hand, cut the finger horrors of the truly unfortunate dyspeptic.

And just a word in regard to the reasons off, but it did but little good, for the sore soo covered so much of my hand that they finally took off mere than half of it, including all but patent medicines. An old friend of mine whom I knew had been afflicted for many years with my thumb and forefinger. Then the sore broke dyspersia, and for a few months I noticed that my shoulder. Next the scrofula came out on my neek and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye. Later it showed itself on my right hand and arm and I feared I was to k se that too, but, although it attacked the bone (and tile doctors say a portion is dead), the sores were not as bad as on the other. The doctors, as well as all the neighbors, said that mine was

### Worst Case of Scrofula they ever saw, and I guess they were right. It

to look at only. If they were such as to cause

caused intense distress and I could not sleep well at night. A large swelling came on my Saved from the Grave. neck and added to my pain. Different medicines did not help me, and I received but little nourishment. I was badly run down, when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now I am greatly improved and feel very well." Mrs. A. R. Halzman, 167 School St.

MR GEO.W. TURNER

# I Vote for Hood's.

somnia-Great Benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla.

four or five months, and am satisfied that it is a very excellent remedy. I have been troubled with rheumatism more or less for a number of ears. My back and hips, and indeed my whole body at times, have been afflicted. The rheumatism has been especially severe in my right arm between the elbow and the shoulder, which has been so lame that I sometimes feared

### ntirely. I was in this condition when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, but I had not taken more than a bottle or two when I began

Free From Rheumatism this season than in years. Besides rheumatism I, like many others of sedentary habits-for I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church forty years--have been troubled with

food digested well, and have gained several

Scrofula in Face and Neck-Blind at Times.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Health - Gained 33 Pounds in Weight.

"I have been a very great sufferer from a erious case of scrofula. First, a large bunch came in my neck, growing as big as a good-sized apple. It was as hard as bone, and after drawing it to a head the doctor lanced it, and for two years it was

### A Running Sore.

Then we succeeded in heeling it up, but the disease began to appear in my face, which would swell up and affect my eyes so that every morn ing they were so inflamed and swollen that I was blind. The swelling would subside in the middle of the afternoon so that I could see a little. Well, I was in this condition for about a year. I went to every physician in my town, all of whom failed to help me and said nothing could be done to cure me. But I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had used a bottle and a half the swelling in my face had entirely gone down. I kept on taking the medicine, and gained 33 pounds in weight

I Have Been Perfectly Cured, am now in good health, and confidently say Hood's Sarsaparila saved me from the grave. To-day I am looking as stout and hearty as ever in my life, and I cheerfully recommend to feel better, and when I had taken four Hood's Sarsaparilla to anyone suffering from bottles my rheumatism had entirely left me. I blood disease." WM. ERICK, West Duluth,

### Cured Severe Case of Scrofula.

scrofula swellings, one particularly bad one on my head. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it cured me. Now when I feel bad, weak, and tired I take Hood's a human being to suffer worse agony. During this time I had to go on crutches, being unable this time I had to go on crutches, being unable the same person, the change has been so in constant business here for over cased running, were enough to sicken anyone in a, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, sleep persuaded several of my friends to take it, and much better." REV. W. R. PUFFER, Richford, it always done them good. I consider it a very

# TAKE HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

o without it. At such times I suffered fearfully and thought I should go crazy. I tried verything I could think of or get within my limited means. Prominent doctors saw me and treated me, but I got no better. They then told me I would never be any better. Finally my

Blood Become so Poisoned

that it broke out all over my face and on some parts of my body, so that my face is all covered with scars at the present time. One day I read of what Hood's Sarsaparilla would do. The first

### A VETERAN'S EXPERIENCE.

He Took Hood's With Perfectly Satisfactory Effects.

"Franklinville, N. J., Feb. 1, '93. "I am an old soldi r; served three years in the late war. When discharged I was weak and worn out with hard service, and have nev r been very well since. My appetite was poor and my blood in bad condition. I tried several kinds of medicines, but none of them had the desired effect. I saw some of my friends who ollar I got I sent and bought a bottle and be- had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, They said it had gan taking it. A week or two later my wife, in dressing my leg, said it seemed to be improving, and at the end of a few months, thank God (and commenced to take it. It toned up the appetite I say it reverently) the sores all over my body and cleansed my blood, and I can honestly prohad healed, and now, four years later, bave never shown any sign of reappearing." Geo. saw. My wife has taken it for dyspepsia, and

# Hood's Pills

the front. They are the

### Best Family Cathartic and Liver Pill

ntain mercury, calomel, or any other injuri- | organs. ous substance whatever. Hence they can be taken by the most sensitive and delicate people with full confidence of satisfactory results.

They are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion, and appearance. Thus they can always be relied upon as even in quality and strength. They act promptly and efficiently, and do not purge, pain, or gripe. Acting especially on the liver, they invigorate this important organ to its duties and

Cure All Liver Ills.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and do not | mote healthy action of the bowels and other As a general family cathartic they are simply

unequalled, and should be kept in your home all the time ready for immediate use. "For eight years we have been using Hood's Pills in our family, and we take Hood's Sarsaparilla every Spring. We believe these medicines have merit." Mrs. J. J. DONAHUE, 3741 Armour Avenue, Chicago. "For headache I have used Hood's Pills and

" For the Stomach and Liver we think Hood's They are especially valuable as a dinner pill, assist digestion, prevent congestion and pro-

Hood's Pills are sold by all druggists, 25 cents per box; five boxes one dollar. Will be sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. HOOD & CO., Proprietors. Lowell, Mass.

P. S.—Have you seen the beautiful plaque, "The Lion at Home?" sent to liberty to use this it will do any address for one trade-mark from a box of Hood's Plils, and a 2c. s amp. good." J. H. STILLMAN, Cheltenham, Pd.



No Help from Physicians, but

HOOD'S CURED

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"I have been led to address you from a deep

sense of gratitude for the great benefit I have

been to give temporary relief, and in most cases

they have not even done that. Thus I have suffered on through these longs ries of years.

"Thave always been an invertible every to the so-called patent medicines; wou'd never allow their use in my family in any manner whatever. But now Hood's Sarsapa illa has

A Hearty Welcome There.

why I changed my mind in regard to the use of

when I get this last I ot le used up, and consider

alth; and upon inquiring I ascer

Marshall, Michigan, Dec. 1, 1892.

CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING. Malarial and Mercurial Poisoning Rheumatism, Neu-

ralgia. etc. Rend a Veteran's Experience.

"Chel(cnham, Pa., Nov. 21, 1892. C. I. Wood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "Gentlemen: It is Thanksgiving Day, and I have one thing to be thankful for to-day, and that is for Hood's Sarsaparilla; for by its use I have enjoyed better health the past year than at any time since I left the army at the close of the war. During the war I contracted typhoid fever, which was followed by fever and ague, leaving me with militarial and me curial poisonreceived great benefit from them. They are the best pills I have ever used." E. I. Cobn, Keene, since, and which manifested itself by neuralgia, since, and which manifested itself by neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous prostration, and gane al debility of the whole system. Much of the

Unable to do Any Work,

and of what I did earn, I have paid a good part to doctors who did me no good. But thanks to Hood's Sarsaparille, which I began taking about a year age, I have not lost a day' work for three months or more (on account of my health), and weigh 10 pounds more than I have before for thirty years. You are at perfec

# Nothing Could be Done

for me, one day a friend advised and insisted that I should try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began to take it and at first could see little improvement, but I determined to give it a good trial. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heat. I kept on till I had taken 10 bottles, ten d Hars! Just think of what a return I that investment! A thousand per cen',? Yes, many'thousand. Who can compute it in percent? For the past four years I have had no trouble and no sores. I am able to

### Work All the Time.

notwithstanding my partially crippled con-lition, and have taken a farm towork. Before, I cou'd da no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure. My use is fully known to everyone in this vicinity and needs no confirmation from anyone of this statement that I voluntarily make. The sears and effects still remain that I can show to any ne who doubts the condition I was in but 4 year ago. I am no longer taking the medicine. I carnestly entreat anyone who is afflicted with

Stick To It till it can be no longer doubted that it will effect

parilla, and to

a cure. No one but myself can realize the great amount of good it did me. Gaiway, Saratoga County, N. Y.

## Endorse Every Word

Cure Complete and Permanent.

"This certifies that I have known George W. Turner since his boyhood, and considered his case almost a hopeiess one. I sold him id bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilia, and the cure was com-plete and permanent. Ican endorse every word of his statement." H. R. CROUCH, Druggist, Galway, N. Y.

### Complete Restoration.

"I was troubled with humor and scrofula in the blood. My appetite was capricious; all food Be sure to get Hood's,

Forty Years in the Ministry. Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and In-

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for

### I Should Lose the Use of it

dyspepsia, but while taking the medicine my Appetite has Been Good,

"Angelica, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1893,
"I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times. I have had several

INTENSELY NERVOUS. Caused by the Grip or Castric Dyspepsia.

Like a "Walking Ghost"-Perfect

Health Restored by Hood's. "For years I have had gastric dyspepsia, and March I had an attack of the grip. I got into such a serious condition that I had fits. caused either by dyspepsia or nervous troubles, during which I could not think connectedly or talk without forgetting what I was saying. I could not sleep, had no appetite, and people said I looked like a walking ghost, I was so pale. When I laid down I

Could Not Breathe

with any comfort. Something suggested to m to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before the firs bottle was gone I had quite an appetite, which increased until I could cat well without any distress or disturbance afterward. I have taken six bottles, the color has come back to my face I have no fits, can breathe well when lying down, and in short, call myself perfectly well. I am more than thankful for Hood's Sarsaparilla and know that I would not now be alive but for this medicine. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to my friends, and it certainly does a great deal of good,
"I wish to say also that with three of the

Hood's Rainy Day Puzzle, and my children were more than delighted with it. There was nothing to do only to sit down and go to work, and they joyfully cri dout 'O, isn't this nice.'" Mrs. Susie C. Rum-

coupons from the bettles of Hood's Sursaparilla

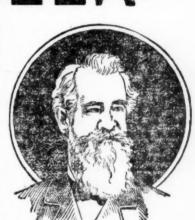
Will Use No Other.

RILL, Royalton, Vermont.

"New York, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1893.
"I have used Hood's Pills, also Hood's Saraparilla, and found them very good. Would se uo other I have also recommended them to my friends." MAGGIE WIDMANN, 669 East 15ist street.

A Point for You.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you? For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other discuses of the blood, for D. spepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, That Tired Feeling, Catarrh, Malaria, Rheumatism, Hood's Sarsaparfila is a un-equalled remedy. It costs but little to try it.



### Elder Joel H. Austin HONORED AND RESPECTED A Man Among Men Candidly Tells His Experience.

Found Hood's Sarsaparilla of Great Value. The following from Joel II. Austin, pension attorney at Goshen, Ind., and for twenty years a m'ssionary minister of the Baptis: denomina-tion, is worthy of careful consideration: "Geshen, Ind., Feb. 2, 1893,

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass "Have suffered for years with swelling of my limts, which at times would be very painful, especially below the knee. They would become quite numb at times, and then again at night my limbs would ache severely. I could not sleep. I have now taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparitle, and for weeks there has not been any swelling of my feet and limbs. 1 have also suffered for years with catarrh in the head, which was working

I have fa thfully tried many remed a only to receive temporary relief, but since trying Hood's Sarsaparilla the pain in my head has stopped and I am positive of a perfect cure. &"About a year ago my wife h.d the grip very badly and did not fully recover. She took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and has been re-

Down into My Lungs.

stored to perfect health, feeling better than she has for a number of years. "In reference to Hood's Pills wou'd say that they are premptly and pleasantly, with no griping whatever. Hood's Vogetable Pills are our family cuthartic. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla

to many people, and at least a dezen are taking it from noticing its effects on me. 'J H AUSTIS. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA CURES



paper money every day. Every dollar ing is more nutritious than raw-beaten of this money is examined, rated, and eggs. These may be given with brandy counted by women.

M ISS CLARA BARTON, National President of the Red Cross Association, has renovated one of the old historic houses of Washington and has made it most attractive for a home and for the headquarters of that well-known organization. She has detracted nothing from its large, airy style of interior, while in some cases the massive walls are beautifully softened by the draperies of various National flags which have been presented to her as tokens of regard.

THE Board of Lady Managers of the Fair had many misgivings lest they should not succeed in getting from the Men's Board the privilege of making such appointments and gaining such appropriations as they deemed necessary to do justice to their branch of the work. By a clerical blunder the bill gives all the money into the hands of the women. No money can be drawn unless Mrs. Palmer signs the vouchers. In writing of the matter to a friend she says: "We of course were very much surprised at the unforeseen denouement, and welcome the opportunity of showing the gentlemen how magnanimous we can be now that our positions are reversed."

### In the Sick Boom and Out.

Milk puddings and stewed fruit for bilious dyspepsia.

Marigold poultices are as good as

wormwood for bruises. Do not get in the habit of using too much ammonia in your household

Never rub a sprain. Already the little fibers are lacerated, and rest and treatment to allay fever is all that is needed. If possible, glue up a cut as soon as it stops bleeding. Bind it up and leave it

wait until you are cool. A turpentine pack is the best known remedy for an acute attack of inflam- and in turn each person guesses what mation of the bowels. Take a soft towel, the subject is. The one that receives the wet in as hot water as you can bear the most correct votes has beaten. hands, wring out the surplus water. Pour on in drops as much turpentine as the cloth will absorb. With this cover the entire abdomen and place over it flannel of one thickness.

### A Salt Bath.

If your little one is just recovering from some of the child diseases and does not grow strong rapidly, or is restless at night, give him a salt bath. This may be prepared with the sea salt purchased from your druggist or from superior dairy salt. The water must be as warm as possible and supplied generously with salt. The bather must carefully rinse in a second and cooler water and then be rubbed into a warm glow. The bath sleepless nights.

### Sterilize the Childrens' Milk.

While opinions may differ in regard to the amount of meats and vegetables that should be given to children, it is universally conceded that milk is the standard diet for a child till he is six years old. The susceptibility of milk to the propagation of disease, as well as other germs, renders it one of the most It is not to be worn. All of the handdangerous foods used. And when we some new woolens, silks, and grenadines, stop to consider the many opportunities however, are amply supplied with can-which nearly all milk has of absorbing vas or haircloth or crinoline muslin, odors and impurities, we can but wonder that it is not more hurtful than it is. whichever best suits the material of the gown. A compromise between the full The cow may be diseased, the milker skirt and the bell has been agreed may be diseased, the cow kept in a reek- upon. ing barn, and so on the possibilities may be numbered. Anyone buying milk from an unknown dealer can see the necessity of removing as far as possible all danger from disease. Nothing will do this so effectually as sterilizing it. This may be accomplished very easily by placing the milk in a small-neck ottle in a kettle of water, the temperature of which is gradually raised to 150 degrees. It must be kept at this temperature for 10 minutes, then removed. As soon as it will permit of it it must be

corked up and kept air tight till used. It is simply scalded milk with the possibility of germs from the air enter-ing reduced to the minimum.

Tempting Drinks.

THE U.S. Treasury redeems on an close rooms of the Winter months. This average half a million dollars of manifests itself in loss of appetite. Nothor blackberry wine, as best suits the sys tem, a tablespoonful to an egg. If it is objectionable for the person to take bitters the egg may have added to it a tablespoonful of thin cream and a trifle of salt, perhaps a little nutmeg. Hot milk is a very stimulating drink. The prepared beef teas with a raw egg added and taken as hot as possible is also very strengthening. A cooling drink for a feverish patient may be prepared from any tart home-made jelly and water. By the use of calf's-foot jelly a delicious wine jelly may be prepared. Boil the feet all day, and after cooling and skimming the stock add the wine and then set in molds to cool. This stock may

### Children's Corner.

also be used while warm as a liquid, to

which may be added raw eggs and milk.

In both cases the only use the broth may

subserve is that of a medium in which

to serve the more nutritious articles.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Papa is taking your paper, and we all like it very much. We live near the Tallapoosa River, which is one mile and a half west of us, and the beautiful flat rock one and a half east. Acres of rock there are, with now and then some wild flowers growing in the cracks or a feeble spring bubbling out, which is bordered with wild flowers all around. This is not a rich country, but we can raise almost everything here by careful industry. The most of the farmers are very poor, and it is sad to see so many of them so badly in debt. I think the cause is we need more manufactures. We have very little sale for anything except cotton, and that not a very good price. We have a large orchard; almost all kinds of fruit grow well here. We have a variety of apples, peaches, cherries, plums, pears, figs, black-berries, strawberries, raspberries, gooseber-ries; well, almost all kinds of berries grow Never sleep in any room at any season of the year which has not a place for I am 13 years old; have one brother. Grandma and grandpa live with us.—A. BERTHA JAB

### Pastimes.

There are a few pleasant games in stops bleeding. Bind it up and leave it alone. The air has been excluded, and to instruct. One is the illustration game. that is the one thing desired in healing. To each member of the circle give paper | decked with violets, to the filmy lace | hardwood one, one is all that is needed Never hang out clothes in cold and pencil. Allow a certain number of butterfly. No cast-off straw, silk, or a season. weather when you are heated. Many minutes for the players to illustrate their flowers that one may have in "the women have contracted bronchitis or chosen subjects, either a title of some fapneumonia from this careless act. If no miliar book, a proverb, or some scene in one can hang them out for you let them a book that has been read aloud in the family. When the time is up each person passes the production to the left,

Something that tends to interest young people in literature is an entertainment where each person present dresses to illustrate the title of a book. A girl had two flags in her hair-"Under Two Flags." "The Light That Failed"-a young man carrying about a candle that had been snuffed out. "Snowbound"-a Miss Snow, her arms bound in white ribbon from the wrist to the shoulder. And so on through a long list of well-known books that will suggest themselves to any interested person.

Another mirth-provoking pastime is to make out as many slips as there are players, and on each slip write the name of the animal which the person is to draw. The sketch should be made at should be taken immediately before re- the bottom, and before the slip is passed tiring, and has often been the means of on the name at the top should be folded breaking the spell in a long series of down. Each person as he guesses folds down his guess, and then when all are passed upon by each they are collected and read by one person. It is no uncommon thing for a buffalo to be taken for a horse or a rabbit for a dog.

### Fashion's Fancies

THE SUMMER SKIRT No longer need the hoopskirt be regarded with doubt. Its fate is settled.

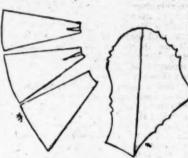
None of het graceful outline of the figure has been lost in voluminous folds around the hips, yet by generous gores green. The trimming is of velvet a the fullness at the bottom is very shade darker green than that of the Tempting Drinks, the fullness at the bottom is very shade darker green than that of the Many delicate and elderly people feel marked. Some of the new gowns of chip, mingled with the heavy Irish lace Many delicate and elderly people feel marked. Some of the new gowns of chip, mingled with the heavy Irish lace directions will insure success, as they have one cup of milk, a little more than a the effect of the lack of exercise and the light material measure over five yards so popular last season. The wire used often been tried by the writer.—W. S.

around, and some even seven, but these are not in general favor. With the increased fullness comes the usual shortening. No dress is made to touch now that it is to be worn for anything but very full dress. Above is given a drawing of one of the most popular skirts. It has all of the grace of the bell skirt, and yet it is an improvement upon it, as by the side breadth we are able to bring a bias and a straight together and thus prevent the sagging in the back and the drawing up in the front which annoyed almost all of us. around, and some even seven, but these almost all of us.

The skirt clears the ground all around by a quarter of an inch, making perhaps the most graceful effect we have had in years. The stiffening should ex-tend 18 inches only, making a much prettier outline than some of the late Winter suits could give when the can-

vas was 30 inches deep.

The skirts are trimmed either up the eams or in rows around the bottom; the latter style is much more popular. A very pretty new dress is made of dovecolored grenadine very much gored, and with three flat folds of heavy silk of a harmonizing tint, each headed with a row of handsome passementerie. These folds are about an inch and a half wide and six inches apart. Some of the ultra-stylish have very narrow folds two inches apart extend from the hem to the waist.



The sleeves grow larger and more gorgeous. For the most part they are rather long and tight fitting to the elbow, where they take on suddenly such proportions as to render them by far the most conspicuous part of the gown. The fullness is gained perhaps by a huge puff of contrasting color or fabric surmounted by a ruffle. It may be made the old "leg 'o mutton" style, like the drawing above, with a reinforcement of wigging set in at the shoulder, too. The waists are not made as short as predicted, and are round or pointed, as best suits the figure of the wearer.

Of course, for the thin, unlined dresses the full effect is gained by numerous flounces upon a gored skirt. The sleeves, too, cannot be lined, and often in the thin silks or the transparent mulls three breadths of the goods are used. For a very young lady it is pretty to have the entire sleeve consist of a large puff drawn together at the bottom with coming about four inches above the

### Hats That Are to be Worn.

In attempting to describe the Spring hat it eludes us and resists classification. It seems a composite of all that has than ever with the milliners to-day.



Lace is much used in loose, fluffy rosets, and to cover the brim with ruffles. Long loops are made of fancy braids to stand up like pickets on guard among the bouquets of wilted daisies and forget-me-nots and mignonet. The combination of colors and materials do not conform to any preconceived ideas of

vagaries. The flat in fancy braid is of brown trimmed in tips of the same color and velvet of a golden hue. It is a pretty hat for a miss and is suitable to wear with almost any woolen dress. The child's hat is in navy blue and does not vary particularly in style from those worn by children last Spring. A little more elaborate one may be made by adding white to the blue bow and a bunch of daisies on the under side of the brim and another to the cross part of the bow. The bonnet is in three shades of heliotrope. The crown is of fancy chip in a most delicate shade. The eigrets are a trifle darker, while the velvet ribbon bows and strings are a rich pansy hue. The ornament is a buckle set with

Rhine stones. The large hat is of fancy chip in al-ternate rows of pale pink and apple

to make the butterfly bows in front is



The styles are so varied that with little forethought it is possible to so plan a hat that by adding a rose or knot of ribbon of a certain color it may be a suit hat and yet not out of taste when worn with any dress.

### The Bare Floors.

It is impossible to keep certain room carpeted and be clean at the same time. A few years ago every inch of floor was carpeted that was available, but the reflex action has set ip, and now bare floors are much more common and we do as much scrubbing as did our mothers. While a happy medium is best to pursue in this, there are yet many arguments in favor of bare floors. They are more cleanly, and the dust that rises from a much-used carpet cannot but be hurtful to the lungs. Some people go so far as to say that the prevalence of catarrh to-day is due in no small degree to the lint which is constantly in the air from the carpets.

A treatment I have known given to floors and which has proven satisfactory as a labor saver is as follows: After the floor has been freshly scoured and is well dried, call in the assistance of the "man of the house" and have him treat it in the following manner: Have cleaned two quart paint pails and keep them for this purpose. Fill the pails half full with boiled oil and set upon the stove till boiling hot! By means of a paint brush give a piece a yard square a coat of this hot oil and then rub a cord. These are made rather short, vigorously with a heavy piece of woolen cloth till it is perfectly glossy. It is necessary that the oil is put on at boiling temperature, and it makes the work much pleasanter and more rapid if someone changes the pails for the worker. If the floor is very old and rough, it may take three coats, but for

The floor under this treatment graduchest" are to be disdained. All may be ally takes on a deep russet hue and is arranged in perfectly good style. Old almost as highly polished as if it were chips, fancy straws, and leghorns have varnished; yet it has the advantage of been revived and are trimmed in ele- not showing marks badly. It has also gant brocaded ribbons and flowers in the great advantage of drying quickly the old-time colors of majenta and after being cleaned, and this is of purple. Spangles are more popular especial importance where there are little children or in cold weather.

### Lace Curtains.

Nothing but the most careful attention can enable a housekeeper to do a satisfactory job on the lace curtains she will have to do up this Spring. Upon taking them down take them to

hard pin them on the line for a few

minutes. Never commence the work on a busy day, as it demands time and care. After the loose dust has been shaken out put them to soak for 20 York, April 11, 1893. minutes in a tub of very hot suds made For the Home Table. quite strong by adding dissolved Ivory soap. If the curtains are heavy they may be rubbed on the board; if they are one of the finer varieties the work must be done by hand. Use plenty of water, and after washing them thoroughly put them through a luke warm clear water. If they are pure white they are now them out and place on a cloth or brown ready for the blueing, but those who wish them to be cream may add clear now is made in the following way: Mix coffee to the rinsing water. Instead of using starch to stiffen them they will look more like new ones if gum arabic is used instead. The number of curtains will have to be the gage for the quantity of this to be prepared. Upon off what butter comes to the top; if a teaspoonful of the gum broken into little bits pour a cup of warm water not good style, but seem full of caprices and toc hot. Stir from time to time till the the spoon. Beat well for a minute, and substance is dissolved. To every pint of it is ready for use. Have ready aside rinsing water add one tablespoonful of this mixture. Great care must be taken in wringing these delicate fabrics, and a wringer should be used if possible. In a sunny spot in the yard have the quilting frames out full size, covered with a sheet drawn taut. Do not put the curtains out unless the sun is very hot. In sprinkle with salt, and serve in a hot order to work to an advantage it is dish. better for two to shake the curtains after they have been taken from the gum water and spread and stretch them on the sheets. By making them long enough to hold a full length curtain you may also pin on not less than two curtains at a time. They should be gently stretched

> inches apart on all sides. Allow them to remain till perfectly dry and then spread out flat on a sheet on the floor over night in a perfectly dry atmosphere. Strict adherence to these

both ways out to full size and pinned in

each scallop, or not farther than three

### Womens' Wisdom.

TO EVERY WOMAN.—For the present, we have this broad ofer to make to all readers of The Farmhouse Department: We will give a full year's subscription to THE AMERICAN FARMER to each friend who will send one-half column of available matter within that year. Subscription may be a new one, or it may be an extension of one already in our books.

CONDITIONS.—But note this: We shall apply at least three tests to every article, viz.: Is it brief? Is it fresh and bright? Is is really interesting to women? Let intending contributors apply these tests before sending their matter. In range of topic these may cover everything of special interest to women. Indifferent, prosy, or stale matter is not women. Maifferent, prosy, or stale matter is not women. Maifferent, prosy, or stale matter is not women, with fact, fanctes, and experiences all their own; about their housework, fancy work, or the training and squeation of their boys and girls.

The contribution may be upon one subject or composed of short paragraphs on a variety of topics. All MS, must be written on one side of the paper only. All communications for this department was be addressed to the Farmhouse Department, care of THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. G.

EDITOR OF THE FARMHOUSE: How do you make your rugs? I wish to make some. I have plenty of good material, but I want to make good substantial rugs with the least outlay of time. Shall I wind the rags over a bent wire fesembling a hairpin and sew on the sewing machine, or is there a better way?

there a better way?

I have never made any in this way. Would not a sewing machine making longer stickes, carrying a heavy thread, like those used in shoe factories, be better adapted to rug making?

Why not use our rugs in this way and have plenty of nice rugs, and support one such machine in a neighborhood? I would like to hire my rugs made and have the time to read and work in the garden.

What is the best way to fasten the rugs to What is the best way to fasten the rugs to a rod or pole in the wind to dust them?

Mr. Dear Mrs. K., your bread is certainly beautiful! Beautiful? Isn't that a rather peculiar compliment for bread? If you had said you liked the taste of my bread, but

said you liked the taste of my bread but beautiful. Come now, be frank; out with it; you know I defer to your judgment, and I want to know your thought.

Well, then, pardon me, but I must ask, do you put alum in your bread?

Why, just a little in the sponge; but how could you know? My dear, if you had witnessed the sorrow caused by that same practice that I have witnessed your senses would be on the alert. Now, please don't ever put alum in any article of food again. No, not in your molasses cookies or any other article of diet.

No, don't even give the children a lumn to

No, don't even give the children a lump to cure a few cankers in the mouth. A little dry sulphur is much better and perfectly

This variety of embroid-ery, which is used a great on fine linen with Barbour's flax embroidery thread, size oo. For finer work, Barbour's linen floss, size aa, or other size suitable to the work, should be chosen. For the "Sorrento" pillow-tops, which come stamped in colors for working, size oo is just the thing, and comes in all shades.



CUT-WORK. In cut-work or Roman embroidery, the design is first stamped or traced, then outlined in close buttonhole-stitch. The bars are worked by crossing the thread from one edge to the other, twisting the thread around the bar thus formed, in returning, then working to the next bar in close buttonhole-stitch, and repeating the operation. This makes the work neater than to leave the bars until the outlining in buttonhole-stitch is completed.

When finished, cut away the material at the outlining, on the wrong side.

EDITOR OF THE FARMHOUSE: Among the novelties in fancy work, I have seen a few ideas which I think may be of interest and benefit to your readers, one of which I give strip of the full width of a tablecloth, the border thus forming a pretty finish for the ends of the drape. Get a piece deep enough for your sideboard, allowing for a narrow hem pretty, scattered design, such as a clover leaf. or instance. With a lead pencil mark carefully and distinctly the outline of the pattern and you have a piece of pick-up work which can be done as easily by night as by day. Use rope silk or linen to outline the design wherever it is to be found, either in the body or the border of your scarf. expensive and washes better than the silk which is apt to turn yellow, and it is almost as rich when worked.

The scarf can be edged with lace or fringe of the rope linen. If home-made lace be used for the ends and the front edge of the scarf,

the door and give them a thorough shak-little expense.

This same idea can be used for a whole tablecloth or for the pretty teacloths or center squares for a bare table. Instead of the outline stitch you can use the

small chain stitch, which will make the work look heavier. - Belle Fisk Andrews, New

### BATTERED EGGS.

Put two tablespoonfuls of lard in a hot frying-pan over a quick stove, break into a bowl 12 eggs, and then gently pour them into the pan. Let them cook two minutes. With a skimmer take paper. The fritter batter which is used quarter of a pound of sifted flour in a basin with a pint of lukewarm water and three-quarters of an ounce of fresh butter; to this must be added half a pinch of salt and the whites of two eggs. Skim necessary, add a little warm water to dilute it, as it must drop readily from from the eggs inch-square pieces of halfcooked bacon, as many pieces as there are eggs, add these to the batter, dip each egg into the batter, taking up with it a piece of the bacon. Drop them into the hot fat and cook till they are a golden brown. Drain a moment on a cloth,

VEAL FRICANDEAU.

Chop very finely three and a half pounds of veal, one pound of pork, three dices of crumbled bread, and as much butter as would be used to spread them, two well-whipped eggs, pepper to taste, a little thyme or sage. Pack them in a dish after being thoroughly mixed and bake three hours. This is a very desirable dish for tea when sliced cold.

BUNS. Beat together one egg and one table spoonful of sugar until quite light, Add

water, two cups of flour, beat all very light, and put in a warm place to rise until morning. In the morning add a half cup currants, one tablespoonful of melted butter, and a half cup of sugar and butter to roll, but care must be taken not to make them too stiff. When real light put on the bread board, and with the hands form into shape. Put into pan and let rese again, perhaps four hours, then bake in a quick oven. When done rub the top with a little melted butter and dredge with powdered sugar while warm.—LUCINDA EARLS GLINES.

ROAST BEEF AND PUDDING FOR A YORK-SHIREMAN.

For the pudding make a batter, thin, with a pint of milk and some flour. Sea son with salt, pepper, and nutmeg, and beat till perfectly smooth. To this add the beaten yolks of four eggs and the whites of two. Again beat well; put in a well-buttered tin; as soon as it is set place on top shelf to brown nicely, then turn it face downwards in the tin so that the under side may be equally well browned. Trim the joint of meat neatly and place in a brisk oven. Put near the fire as possible till it is thoroughly seared, then move to a cooler place. Add a little water and baste frequently. Time of roasting, three hours for a 10 or 12 pound sirloin. When served it should be garnished with scraped horseradish and the Yorkshire pudding, which should be cut into diamond-shaped

THE

Spring Opening of Special

Offers in Ladies' All

Wool Suits.

We offer below a large assortment of useful articles for the special benefit of our lady readers. In the preparation of this list we had in view particularly the wants of the women. In making up the assortment we have expended a great deal of time and pains in the examination of the largest stocks of goods in the New York market. We have thus been able to secure many things not to be found at all in our country stores, and in all cases we have aimed to save our patrons at least 40 per cent. upon retail prices for the same class of goods.

Everything here offered will be found to be of the very best quality and of he greatest value for the respective prices given. It will be noticed that we have given the price and postage separate in the case of everything sent by mail. In those cases where postage is not named, articles will be sent by express to the nearest express office, except where it is stated "postpaid."

LADIES' BLAZER SUIT.

Just the Thing for Travel-

ing.

DEPARTMENT.

HOUSEWIFE'S.

# No. 1525-Japanese silk, lined with percaline, trimin ed with three ruffles around the neck. Full length, so as to be worn with any skirt; belt of same. In cardi-nal, with black pin heads, or navy blue or black with

No. 1047-Of the best percale, double box platted

Postage on each 10 cents extra. THE EATON JACKET SUIT



prices:
No. 145-Navy blue or black Eaton suit of flan-

### OUR GREATEST BARGAIN.



We have just arranged for a line of Ladies' Blazer 

### WAISTS FOR BLAZER OR EATON SUITS.

IN ALL TEXTURES AND PRICES. No. 1050-In fine polka dot sateen, double plaited ruffle down the front, in light and navy blue.... \$1.59 No. 830-Finest colored lawn, finished with shirred

No. 1033. Striped cambric, double plaited ruftle

SPECIAL. No. 115 is a child's very

These outfits are the best we have ever we know will prove a surprise to all who consist of suits with double breasted jacket

No. 37.



handsome lawn dress trimmed on yoke and sleeves with fine Hamburg and Swiss embroidery—assorted patterns, sizes 21, 23, and 25 inches—well made and very stylish—worth \$1— postpaid to any subscriber Of THE AMER. CAN FARMER only 75 cents.

To any one not a subscriber, postpaid . \$1.00

### CHINA. SOUVENIR

A Memento from the World's Fair.

## 56-PIECE TEA SET.



### AMATEUR DUCK RAISING.

Valuable Experience of One Who Has Been in the Business for

are more easily confined than hens. to keep them in; but I use netting 48 inches wide around the outside of the accommodations should not exceed \$15. vards to keep dogs and other intruders ant. A deserted pig sty, old stable, shop, or other room that you may care to use for them can be made ready with a tew cents' worth of tarred paper. These quarters must have a window two feet square and an aperture one foot square furnished with a slide leading out of doors. fer to expend a few dollars for more suitable accommodations. A building to accommedate 20 ducks can be very cheaply

should always build, either for ducks or that will look better, cost more, have enough glass in them to run the inside turnips, beets, cabbages, carrots, etc., so temperature up to 90° in the middle of the day, and down below freezing in the during the Winter. Duck manure canfor a living, or else he is not successful in business. Only a few days ago I ing preparations to erect a building 200 by 20 feet, shingle it, etc. It is sincerely hoped that this man has some money besides that which he will "tie up" in this structure. I do not know of a really successful poultryman in New England to-day who is using anything but modest buildings similar to the one I describe.

A PRACTICAL BUILDING should be located on the south side of a knoll or some farm building, and should ducks, which number we shall use for north side being three feet wide, and the peak six and a half feet from the ground. Slope the south roof to within two and a half feet from the ground. Do not leave any projection for caves. Cover this building with a coat of hot tar. Begin at the north side and run strips of tarred paper over to the ground on the south side, lapping four or five inches. Cover the ends of the building with the same material. Run one-inch strips parallel. one foot apart over the building same as the paper. Cover the whole structure with another coat of hot tar, and you will be surprised to find, if you have taken pains to lay the paper on smoothly, as you ought, what a next looking buildopen space on the south side in the center three feet long and 12 inches wide. Outside and inside of this space set lights of glass, this giving you an inch dead air space between the glass. The window will be high enough above ground to that snows will rarely affect it, and give all the light and sun re-

Your door will be at one end of the building and open into a walk three less than a pound or a pound and a half. feet wide. On the south side of this It is unwise to wait until the cockerel is walk have first a box about eight feet | five or Have the top divided, the north half being fastened with hinges so that you

the ducks to go out, with a slide to close

GATHER EGGS WITHOUT TROUBLE from the walk. Put one inch of sawdust in the bottom of these boxes, cover this with an inch of rowen hay, as the ducks will desire to completely cover

At the end of this nest-box set a box without bottom or top, with its south side made of perpendicular slats. It should be 20 inches high and 15 inches square, so as to carily receive a pail of water. This is necessary, for the ducks are inclined to make a sloppy, filthy pen. Next to this have a double box to hold a number of pounds of oyster shells and gravel, and never allow them to get out of either for a day. The remaining distance to the end of the building occupy with a trough eight inches from the ground. Let, it be four inches wide at the bottom, with slanting

sides, the south side four inche high, and the north one eight inches high. It is best to run a board or wire netting 12 inches wide along the front and ton of this arrangement to keep the ducks out of the water. Of course, a space of a few inches must be left, as it runs LEGITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Ducks over the south side of the trough, to allow room for the ducks to eat. I do Wire nothing 24 inches wide is sufficient not know where the reader may be located, but the cost of these first-class

> Your yard, which should be inclosed by wire netting, as this is the least expensive and allows the air to pass freely through, should not contain more than 1,500 square feet. The ducks will lay larger eggs and more of them than if allowed to range.

SHADE MUST BE FURNISHED

This arrangement will answer very well if in some form. An apple or maple tree you think you cannot afford a better one in one corner of the yard is a grand, for the first year; but I should much pre- good thing, and by sowing a plot with castor beans you obtain a shade of quick growth and dense folinge, where the ducks delight to conceal themselves, constructed and still be the best you could But have no shade that wil! interfere possibly have for the purpose it serves. I with the windows. Sow rye thickly in Cheap buildings, like the one I am one portion and it will furnish green about to describe, are the ones that you food throughout the year. You can prepare a thick bed of cabbages with has. If you have \$5,000 to lay out at very little trouble, and be well paid for

During the Summer you must raise

as to keep the birds cheaply and well middle of the night, etc.; but show me not be excelled for this purpose. Also the man with buildings like these and provide a stock of swale or some other he is either not dependent on his poultry worthless hay for bedding, which they need as much or more than any other farm stock, clean and untainted, heard of a man who (they say) is mak- for though covered with an impenetrable coat of down and feathers. their feet can suffer from cold. This you must not allow. A pond is by no means absolutely necessary, but if you can have a pond or brook in one corner of your yard, it will greatly assist you in your work and materially lighten your cares One reason: ducks seem determined to slop food and drink all over their pens and then get exceedingly filthy themselves. Then it becomes face the south, or, better still, the south-east slightly, and should be built (for 20 and use a new supply of clean, fresh bedding to keep them in a healthy, proexample) 20 by 12 feet, the sills two by duetive state. You can see at once that five or six inches, resting on stones set in a pond where they could occasionally the ground. Around the whole sink a wash would come in good play. It hemlock board about 12 inches wide in | could be located at a little distance, if the ground, flush with the top of the sill, you preferred, and your ducks would and outside of studding, and do not put driven. If the pond is in a corner of on the plate until the space is rammed the yard, have it fenced off so you can The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co. with sawdust. Let roof be unequal, the control their necess to it when you please, especially in cold weather. To be able to draw it down or flood it when desired would be a great advantage, for

> early in the Spring .- J. W. CAUGHEY. CAPONS AND CAPONIZING.

then you can drain unhealthy impurities

out of it, keep the ice out of it until

late in the Winter, and break it up

How to Caponize and the Best Time for Performing the Operation.

Frank S. Whitcomb, Shelbyville, Ind., wishes to know when and how to caponize. While we have had short articles on caponizing in this column we have ing it makes. You should have left an | never had an article which answered his questions, and thinking that it might of the building directly under the eaves prove of interest to numberless other readers we give a full account of the modes operandi.

The fowls hatched very early in the Spring are the ones which makes the finest capons, as they can be cut before hot weather arrives. From June until October is the time chickens are capon-Have a ventilator in the center | ized, for the reason that during these of the building against the north side months the Spring chickens reach a starting one foot above the ground and proper age and weight, and because the hand so as to perform the work as running out through the roof two or cockerels cut at that time are in prime quickly as possible. There are numerthree feet. Have an opening one foot condition for market from January until square in one of the south corners for May, the period for which they stand in active demand. The operation can be performed on any bird above two or three months old, and of a weight of not

long, 15 inches wide, and one foot deep, SIX MONTHS OLD BEFORE CAPONIZING, with partitions, making compartments as the best results can be obtained when from life. The barrel should be so 15 inches square, open on the south side. the fowl is young and of the proper weight.





# YOUNG LIFE

DARKENED BY SUFFERING. BRICHTENED AND RESTORED TO HEALTH BY THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT:

BURLINGTON, Jowa, Jan. 26, 1893.

DEAR SIR-I received one of the Owen Electric Belts the 16th day of December, DEAR SIR—I received one of the **Owen Electric Betts** the foin day of December, 1892, about six o'clock in the evening, and I have been using it every day since. I thank you for the good it has done me, for Lam nearly restored to my usual health. God alone can tell my sufferings better than pen can write or tongue can tell. It was by reading Mrs. Hattie H. McGowan's letter, of Keelersville, Mich., that I first heard of the **Owen Electric Belt**, and she said that it had done her so much good that she would not do without one, and as my complaint was nearly like hers, and it had done her so much good, I thought I would send and get meione. All don't regret the day that I sent for one, for it has been so much good that I would not do without one. I am glad to recommend the done me so much good that I would not do without one. I am glad to recommend the Owen Electric Belt to any sufferer. Last evening I went to a concert, rode about four miles, the first I have rode for seven or eight months. I am glad to think that your belt has done me so much good, for life is now worth living, as I am in good health—better than I have been for over two years.

MISS ESTELLA KIERSEY.

### MR. KIERSEY'S LETTER.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Jan. 27, 1889. To the Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co., Chicago, Ill .: GENTLEMEN—It is with the greatest pleasure I write to you in praise of the Owen Electric Belt. I hardly know how to express thankfulness in praise of the Belt for what it has done for my daughter. Some three years ago she began to become despondent and feel badly, but still she kept around and worked part of the time, but two years ago she and feel badly, but still she kept around and worked part of the time, but two years ago she became entirely prostrated with **nervous prostration**. We employed the best physicians we could get and they did for her all that anyone could do, but seemingly to no purpose. At times she seemed better; then she would be worse again, but her strength kept gradually failing until she became perfectly helpless, and what to do we did not know. Still we founded our hopes on the old proverb, "As long as there is life there is hope," although our money was gone—something like \$700 in the last three years—\$600 in the last two years—in 1891 and 1892. At last the rescuer came! **The Owen Electric Belt**, all through the advertisement of Mrs. Hattie McGowan's letter, of Keelersville, Mich. How can we thank her groups for her ever welcome and hopeficial letter! The only way I know of is

he is. If you have \$5,000 to lay out at the start do not build better buildings than these; in fact, you cannot build better for business. You can have those that the buildings in it.

If you have \$5,000 to lay out at very little trouble, and be well paid for the start do not build better buildings your labor. Sow the rest of the yard to clover; the birds will fairly revel in it.

Now I will return to my daughter's case. As said before, her strength was gradually failing and she was so nervous that the least noise or sudden sight of anybody, or anything, would cause her to sink away and lay in a stupor for a half hour at a time. Before we could would cause her to sink away and lay in a stupor for a half hour at a time. Before we could bring her to we were considerably alarmed, as all parents would be if they had any parental feeling for their offspring. What more to do we did not know until we saw the letter of Mrs. McGowan, so we decided at once to send for one of the **Owen Electric Belis.** On the 13th day of December, 1892, I walked four miles through rain and snow to West Burlington and sent an express money order to Dr. Owen for one of his Belts. On the 16th day of the same month we received the Belt about six o'clock in the evening and prepared it according to directions and put it on my daughter about eight o'clock in the evening. She wore it until twelve o'clock that night and she was asleep; it was taken off and she did not wake upuntil five o'clock. That was the first night's rest she had had for over six months. The day until five o'clock. That was the first night's rest she had had for over six months. The day she received her Belt she was not able to get out of her bed without help, and she could not sit up more than five minutes at a time; but to our happy surprise the second morning after wearing the Belt she got up and dressed herself and came out into the kitchen to eat her breakfast with the rest of the family. No tongue, or pen, can express our feelings and gratitude to the **Owen Electric Belt**. Night before last—the with inst.—I took my daughter some four miles to a concert, which she enjoyed very much ducto-day she is helping to do the housework without any fatigue whatever. She says she feels, about as well as she ever did and feels as though she had got out of prison, and says she feels as though life was once more worth living for, and takes greet pleasure in playing her violin, and would like to

play "Home, Sweet Home" for Dr. Owen.

If anyone is in doubt about the genuineness of this letter let them write to us with stamped and self-addressed envelope and we will be pleased to write them.

Now, friends and afflicted, you can trust the Owen Electric Belt. If any of you

have ever had the sorrowful experience in your family that we have, and received the benefit and pleasure of seeing a member of your family restored to life by the **Owen Electric Belt** as we have after spending \$600 or \$700 dectoring as we have done, you cannot help but speak in the highest of praise in favor of the Belt.

Hoping this may spread far and wide so that others may be benefited by the advertise-

ment of the Owen Electric Belt, and may the Doctor prosper, I am, Yours, with many thanks and good wishes,

bu S. A. KIRDSEY.

DR. A. OWEN.

Persons making inquiries from the writers of te timonials will se inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope, to insure a prompt

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

as a protection against rats, weasels, and other maurauders. Have the north or back side four feet high, boarded inside

MAIN OF ICE AND OLY FACTORY.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BUILDING,

201-211 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL., THE LARGEST ELECTR'C BELT ESTABLISHMENT IN . HE WORLD.

"World's Fair" Visit Our Exhibit in E ectricity Building, Sec ion U, Space 1. Call at Our Of ices.

When writing mention this paper.

The cockerels to be cut should be con- ways, following the direction of the ribs, food or water for at least 24 hours before caponizing. If they be cooped up in the early morning they would be ready for the instruments on the next morning, this being the best plan to pursuc. The object of making them fast for this period is to have the intestines empty, so that the testicles can be more easily gotten at and the operation performed with less danger. What food is all digested before the time for the operation. Should the day upon which it is intended to capouize be cloudy it is best to postpone the work until the weather is clear.

When the bird is placed upon the operating table everything should be at

STYLES OF TABLESS ALL.

upon which to place the fowl, but one METHOD OF can be cheaply made out of an old barrel, and is one which will render much service. Our illustration shows a method of holding the fowl ready for caponizing upon the barrel, which was photographed placed that there will be plenty of sun-

light striking directly on the fowl. Lay the bird on its left side on the table, tie a cord around its legs above the knecs, taking care that enough wraps have been made to keep the fowl from kicking itself loose. Hook another cord once around both wings very close to the body. To the end of each of these cords tie a brick or something heavy, allowing them to hang down the sides to prevent the bird from squirming

while performing the operation. After slightly wetting the spot proceed to pluck the feathers from the upper part of the last two ribs and just in front of the thigh joint. Pull the flesh on the side down toward the hip, and when the operation is finished the cut between the ribs will be entirely closed by the skin going back to its place. While In the operation pieces of feathers, etc., holding the flesh back with the left are liable to remain, and if they are not hand, with the right hand take the knife removed inflammation will set in. It is and insert it between the last two ribs, not necessary to sew the cut, as it will

fined in a clean and airy coop without making the cut not over one inch long. CUT DEEP ENOUGH

to go through the skin and ribs, being very careful not to go so deep as to cut intestines. There is little danger of doing this, however, if they are empty, as they will be from the bird's long fast. The danger of cutting the intestines is when they are full, as in this state they press against the ribs. Should the cut bleed, stop a moment, let the blood clot there is in the system before the fasting on the thin skin covering the bowels, and



HOLDING FOWL READY FOR

A thin tismedike skin inclosing the bowels and under the ribs can be seen when peering into the cut. Pick this skink away-its breaking not paining the bird in the least-and one of the testicles will be brought to view. Sometimes both testicles are visible, but not always, as the other one lies more on the other side of the fowl. The testicles are covered with a film which should be removed also, the failure to do this sometimes causing a slip or not accomplishing the object. The dangerous part of the operation is the extenction of the testicles. Attacked to thet sticles and lying back of it is one of the principle arteries of the fowls, and this, if ruptured, will cause death. With proper care and plenty of light not one bird in 50 should be lost in this manner.

REMOVAL OF THE TESTICLE carefully examine the inside of the bird to see that no forei in substance is there. cutting first down and then up a little heal up in a short while. The bird

After the

the same operation.

A good many expert caponizers are able to remove both testicles with one incision, but it is a very difficult thing to perform, and the beginner had better be satisfied with making the two incisions. The bird recovers just as quickly from the two cuts as it does from the one, and the operation can be done in as short a time. In removing both testicles from one incision the lower one is always removed first, for if the top one is taken out first the flow of bood is liable to cover the one below and hide it from view.

### THE MARKETS.

Review of the Fortnight.

The great grain gamble continues to be of absorbing interest—absorbing in more senses than one, for it is absorbing nearly all the floating cash around the Windy City. The cornerers of No. 2 May wheat—led by the Cudabys—recovered promply from the raid made on them a day or two before the former ssue of THE AMERICAN FARMER went to press. It will be remembered that then No. 2 May wheat was forced down in an hour from the neighborhood of 8? cents to nearly 72. but it recovered and closed at a decline of 72, but it recovered and closed at a decime of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. The shorts were jubilant at this, and claimed to have broken the backbone of the corner. But they were sadly mistaken. The buils had long purses, a very effective organization, and they made the most of the unfavorable crop reports. They forced prices up steadily, and a week after the brief victory of the shorts May wheat closed at 80.1. The shorts worked the reports of mins in the West for all that they were worth, and likewise Secretary Morton's announcement that the crop report would not be under Statistician Dodge's direction. The shorts claimed this would show a condition above 77 for wheat. A crisis came on Tuesday, April 11, when the bulls forced Pardridge—the leading bear— to the wall. He had to make terms with the bulls, and it is said this cost him \$770,000. He was still in the hole very deeply, however, and it is believed that the bears can squeeze another \$1,000,000 out of him. The price of No. 2 May was run up to 90 cents before Pardridge surrendered. It is said he was allowed to settle at 87 cents. P. D. Armour, the great packer, had been a tower of strength and pugnacity on the bear side until the price reached 78 cents, when he deserted to the bulls. This and Pardridge's "lying down leaves the Northwestern Railroad the principal short. It is estimated that the bears will have to pay for 20,000,000 bushels at any price the bulls may fix. Of course, the farmers receive none of the benefits of the high price for May wheat. All went to the success.ul Unquestionaly this great gamble affected

the price of other produce very injuriously. Everything else was sacrificed to it. Cotton went down in one week five-sixteenths of a cent in spite of the resumption of work by English spinners. Corn declined 21 and oats 2 cents in New York, and pork fell \$1 a barrel, and lard 11 cents in Chicago.

Wool. BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON. April 10.—The demand for wool during the past week has been very dull, and less than 2.0.0.00 pounds have been sold. The tone of the market is steady, and there is no change to report in quotations. The fact that stocks are greatly reduced is accountable for the present s cadiness in values, and were the stocks on hand more liberal, prices would be lower than what they now are. Choice selections are not plenty, and is many cases buyers have to scoar the market to find what they want. There is considerable wool here of an inferior quality, but buyers dedge these lots and will only take them at their scoured cost.

In regard to the new clip advices from the

but buyers dodge these lots and will only take them at their sconned cost. In regard to the new clip advices from the West state that growers generally expect last year's prices, but there is a disposition on the fart of the trade to move s'owly and cautiously. In sculicent California, Texas, and the Terri-toric, only a limited amount of shearing has

toria, only a limited amount of shearing as been done.

There is no cha ge to report in the market for Ohio and Pennsylvania tine washed fleeces. Trade is very dud and sales are made in very smal lots. New mutton sheep wool is coming in daily, and sales are made at 1820 for fine, and 2525 for a clium. The market for Michagan fleeces is nominal, no sales being reported during the past week. The supply of the dehaine fleeces is quite small and limited, sales having been made at firm prices, with bremain the same as last reported. There are no washed teombings often g and prices are on a nominal basis, with we asked to report. There is some inquiry for

no inquiry for castern Oregon wools and no change is reported in the market. The average price is about 18 per po nd. Texas wools are unchanged in tone and prices. No new wools have arrived yet, although shearing is quite general throughout southern Texas. California wools remain the same as last reported. Pulled wools have had a steady demand at old prices.

wools have had a s early demand at our prices. The supply is not large.

While there is a good demand for Australian wools, the supply is not so large as it was last week. The market is firm at prices ranging from 31 to 40 per pound.
One actions:

Quotations: Ohio and Pennsylvania Leeces—No 1 fleece, 34; X and X and above, 29a(0); XX and XX and bove, 31a.2.
Michigan, Wisconsin, etc.—Michigan X, 27ja28; fichigan No. 1, 38: New York, New Hampshire, nd Vermont X, 27; New York and New Hampshire, No. 1, 32.
Co. a. ing.—Kentucky and Maine 1 blood, 27a28;

Co as ing—Kentucky and Maine § blood, 27a28; Kentucky ; ad Maine § blood, 27; Indiana and Missouri § blood, 16 (37; Indiana and Missouri § blood, 57; No 1 Ohio, 37; No 2 Ohio, 34a35; No. 1 Mehigan, 30; No. 2 Michigan, 23. Delaine Wools—Ohio, 38; Michigan, fine, 31. Territory Wools—Montana fine 15a15; Montana fine incidium, 18a21; Montana, No. 2 medium, 22a24; Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado fine, 15a15; Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado medium, 16a49; Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado No. 2 medium, 20-22.

0-22. Southern Clothing Wools—Georgia, 26a25; Centur ey and Maine, b blood clothing, 26a27; fissouri and Indiana, 26; Kentucky and Maine, blood clothing, 27a28; Missouri and Indiana,

totood cloching, 25a28; Missouri and Indiana, 25a27.

Texas and Southern Wools—Texas Spring medium of months, flag27 texas Spring flue, (5 to 8 months), flag19; flexas Spring flue, (6 to 8 months), flag19; flexas Spring medium, (6 to 8 months), flag19; flexas Spring medium, (6 to 8 months), flag19; flexas Spring medium, (8 to 8 months), flag19; flexas Spring hedium, (6 to 8 months), flag19; flexas Spring hedium, (6 to 8 months), flag19; flexas Spring hedium, flag19; flag1; flue, flag19; flue, flue,

li; defective, 2a11. Oregon Wools—Eastern, fair, 15a17; choice, 17

12a16; tree northern Fall, Law, Southern 60, 12 ali; electrive, 2al.

Oregon Wools—Eastern, fair, 15a17; choice, 17 aig; valley, 2ba.

Australian Wools, Scoured Basis—Combing, super, T2a55; do, good, 68aa; do, average, 65a6; do, electring, 64a6; crossbyr d, fine c.256; do, medium, 28a6; Queenshand combing, 62a65; do, clothing, 65a6; hambs wool, 6ba72.

Montevideo wools, nominal, 25a28 fair to choice.

Cape wools, 2ba29, as to quality.

Carper Wools—Aleppo, B3a14; Angora, 15; Assyrian, 12ba15; Cordov , 16ja17; Valparat o, nominal, 1; Douskol Autumns, 19-23; combings, 24a26; cardings, nominal, 2ba22; greasy, 13a44; B khara; Ba154; Khorassan neece, 25a; 25a 6ac, colored, 2ba21 for choice, and 2ba74 for ordinary; do, fawn, 25a; 2c, colored, 2ba21 for choice, and 10a20 for ordinary; China e rpet, Isla; do, ball, 18; Karaaii, 18a20; Mossoul, 2ba22; Scotch, 17a18; came1's law; 124a184.

Cotton.

# should then be laid on its right side and the other testicle removed by precisely A WATCH, A CHAIN, A PAPER, \$1.65.

The Best Premium Offer Ever Made to the American Public.

NO TOY, NO HUMBUG, NO CATCH.

Only an Honest Wateh and a Great Newspaper for Every Farmer for Less Money than he Can Secure them Anywhere Else.



In order to put THE AMERICAN FARMER at the top of the list in number of subscribers, we have secured sole control of the output of an American watch factory, which we will dispose of within the next thirty days at less

than cost. This statement does not seem reasonable upon the face of it, but our readers know that the extension of a subscription list to any newspaper involves an enormous expense in advertising, and for other purposes. A new sub- iher to any newspaper costs more than the publisher receives, owing to the ex-pense incurred in procuring him. It is only subscribers who continue their patronage year after year who are profitable from a pecuniary standpoint.

intend, at any cost, to put the subscription list of THE AMERICAN FARMER at over three hundred thousand and take our place at the head of the list.

We therefore make the above offer of an bonest watch, a chain, and THE AMERICAN FARMER for one year for the insignificant sum of only one dollar and sixty-five cents. The offer includes the delivery of all, pre-

THE FACE. paid, to any address in the United States. We first offered this great premium in our sene of Jan. 1 for \$1.00 for paper, watch, and chain, limiting the time to 30 days. The demand for them has come by thousands. We find that they cannot be produced so cheaply as we had expected. We are, therefore, obliged to increase the price from \$1.00 to \$1.65.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE WATCH:

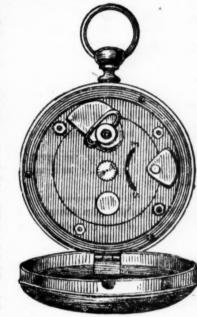
This watch is a timepiece guaranteed to run with accuracy. It need only be wound once every twenty-four hours. No key has to be carried, but it winds and sets by a patent attachment shown in the cut of the works. The face, therefore, need not be opened to set it.

It is suitable to carry in the pocket or to hang upon the To save space the cuts are slightly reduced in size, the face of the watch being one and seven-eightlis of an inch in diameter and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch thick. It is no heavier than an ordinary silver watch, and but a trifle thicker. It has a strong, quick beat and runs in any position, either at a standstill or in motion, and is not affected by heat or cold. It is open-faced, with a heavy, glass crystal. The case is polished and lac-quered to resemble gold. This material is frequently advertised as oreide or firegilt. The chain is not shown in the cut. It sells at retail in the country from 15 to 25 cents. small charm also goes with the chain. Remember that THE AMERICAN FARMER

comes twice a month at the regular price, when taken alone, is fifty cents a year. We send, postpaid, the watch, the chain, and the paper for an entire year for only one dollar and sixty-five cents. Our arrangements for the watch compel us

to put a time limit upon this offer. We can nly furnish this premium combination to those who order within thirty days. gret to be obliged to place any limit what-ever, but the sum is so small that it will not inconvenience anyone, we trust, to send in his name and subscription price for the premium and paper at once. In order to demonstrate our entire cenfi-

dence in our proposition, we guarantee the delivery of the watch in good running order. The watch and chain will be sent, postage prepaid, to anyone who will send in a club of



six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each, and only 10 cents additional mon-y to pay cost of postage and wrapping. Address at

THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

4.21; May-June, 4.21, sellers; June-July, 4.224.23; July-August, 4.24, sellers; August-September, 4.254.25; September-October, 4.254.25; October-November, 4.25 buyers.

New York, April 13.—Cotton—April, 7.808.10; May, 7.908.79; July, 8.658.06; August, 8.10 8.11; September, 8.118.1; October, 8.128.18; December, 8.22a, and January, 8.228.50.

New York, April 12.—The cotton market at New York, April 12.—The cotton market at New York, April 12.—The cotton market at New York, april 12.—The cotton market in New York, april 13.—Beef cattle—Market slow; quality good; values inl-5 off; best beeves, 5[a5]; generally rated first quality, in the same time there were reports of rain in Texas which reached New York via New Orleans. It is reported that the April, at 791 affoot, and 731 store; do, late April, at 791 affoot, and 731 store; do, late April, at 791 affoot, and 731 store; do, late April, at 791 affoot, and 781 store; do, late onering and prices are on a nominal basis, with no sales to report. There is some inquiry for unwashed combings, but sales are smal, owing to the limited supply. Unwashed and unwerchan able fleeces are very quiet, with no change to report in quotations.

The four of the market for Territory wools is less firm and hold is are nor in the relation of the market for Territory wools is less firm and hold is are nor in the relation of the market for the relation of the market for the relation of the market for Territory wools is less firm and hold is are nor in the sale of the market for the medium has been quiet. On a scour, d basis siles have been made at 56457 for fine, 54.55 for the medium, and 564 for fine the medium, and 564 for fine medium hots. There has been no inquiry for eastern Oregon wools and no change is reported in the market. The average price is about 18 per poind. Texas wools are not supported by the official dipartches, and a private dispatch from Galveston says that there has been no rain or any propect of rain throughout the southern and cemimi part of texas; rain in this p to of the State is needed very much. Sentiment at New York is arched the reported that the relation to have been moraline in Texas which reached were reports of rain in Texas which reached the reported that the relation to have you have you have you have one or rains in Dallas, Albany, Paris, Were York via New Orleans. It is reported that the relation to have you have you have you have you have one reports of rain in Texas which received the reported that the relation to have you have you have you have one reports of rain in Texas which received the reported that the relation to have you have you have one reports of rain in Texas which reported that the relation to have you have you have you have one reports of rain in Texas which reported that the relation to have you have you have you have on the have been moral in Texas which reported that the relation to have you have

extension of reveny. Some of our more con-servative commission houses do not expect to see much decine in cotton, and may be counted on as buyers, on which intervals, within the next 50 days. Spot cotton in this market is not particularly pressed for sale, and generally held fully one-quarier ent over the June price. August cotton, which closed last night at 8.31, opened this morning at 8.31 and sold down to 8.14. Spot cotton weak, 1-16c decline. Quotations for spot cotton:

Strict ordinary Good ordinary. Low middling ...... 71
Strict low middling ...... 85-16 8 9-16 8

pen-	Closing to-day.	Last night.	Tast
7.90	7.9la7.9t	8.00	0.83
8.06	7.9787 93	8 12	6.92
8,13	8.04:18.05	8,19	7.00
8.17	8.10n8.11	8.27	7.12
8.21	8,1428,15	8.31	7.21
8.21	8.16a8.17	8,352	7.30
8.22	8.18n8 19	8.31	7 40
8.27	8.2108.22	8.37	7.50
8.30	8.16a8.27	843	7.60
8.36	8.32.18.33	8 47	7.70
imore	Marke	ts.	
	fag. 7.90 8.06 8.12 8.17 8.21 8.21 8.21 8.27 8.30 8.36	fag. 60-dayl 7.50 7.91a7.94 8.06 7.97a7.98 8.12 8.04a8.05 8.17 8.10a8.11 8.21 8.14a8.15 8.21 8.15a8.19 8.27 8.21a8.22 8.30 8.25a8.27 8.30 8.324.833	fag. to-day', night, 7.90 7.91a7.94 8.06 7.97a7.95 8.12 8.12 8.06a8.05 8.19 8.17 8.10a8.11 8.27 8.21 8.14a8.15 8.31 8.21 8.13a8.19 8.31 8.21 8.21a8.22 8.37 8.20 8.21a8.22 8.37 8.30 8.21a8.22 8.37

Tor choice, and 2823 for cho ce, and 1820 for colored, 2821 for cho ce, and 1820 for colored, 2821 for cho ce, and 1820 for colored, 2822 for cho ce, and 1820 for choice and 1820 for choice and 1820 for colored for native sides. Late t call from Landon quotes American sters firm at a 1831 for pound, dressed weight, and American first for colored for an attention at the first form Landon quotes for colored for an attention at the first form Landon quotes for colored for an attention and formation at the first form Landon for an attention and formation at the first formation and formation at the first formation and formation at the first formation and formation and formation at the first f

red, cash, at 791 affoat, and 731 store; do, late April, at 791 affoat, and 785 store; No. 2 hard, spot, at 771 affort; No. 1 hard, at 874 affoat, and 87 store; No. 1 Northern, at 834; No. 2 Northern, at 834 affont; No. 3 thicago Spring, at 714 affoat. Future sales were: April closing, at 714 affoat at 734; June closing at 734; June closing at 734; July closing at 734; August closing at 841. Corn.—No. 2 mixed at 54c; yellow at 51c; rojected at 47c; ungraded white at 60c; No. 3 at 494491; April, 49c; May 4(1447c; June, 471c; July at 48a489c at 484c.

Outs—No. 2 white, 4n404c; No. 3 white, 384a 30c; No. 2 white clipped, 41a414c; No. 3 do., 40c; No. 2 mixed, 36c; No. 3 do., 354c; rejected white, 38c; rejected white, 38c; rejected white, 38c; rejected white, 38c.

New Orleans made sugar in 1796. The microscopists say that a mosquito has 22 teeth.

Over 20,000,000 hogs are annually slaughtered in this country. The area of the Czar's individual

posessions of land is greater than the entire extent of France. At a depth of more than four miles the ocean is without life, without vege-

tation, and without light. A man at Riverside, Fla., recently succeeded in extracting from 18 pounds of orange peel oil in proportion of 50 pounds to one ton of peel.

Under Harry V. an act of Tarliament ordered all the geese in England to be counted, and the Sheriffs of the counties were required to furnish six



AN OPENER Our MONEY-CAVING Catalogue of Buggles, Phaotons, Surreys, Spring Wagons and Harness, Allat Factory Prices and Fully Warranted. A good substantial \$20.50; a reliable Open \$33,50. Excellent Light-draught Harness, only \$35.76. WE CAN HELP YOU TO SAVE MONEY Bend for our new, 50 page, illustrated Catalogue; it is full of information which it will pay you to secure. Our "CROWN JEWEL" BUCCY, with Leather Quarter Top; Cloth or Leather trimmings; End-Spring or Brewster Side-Bar; patent, silver-plated Fasteners instead of buckles on back curtain, is the best value ever offered buyers.

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## THE FENCE CORNER.

How He Lost His Supper.

Tommy-Paw, did you go to Sunday school every day when you was a boy?
Mr. Figg—Of course I did. Why?
Tommy—I thought you maybe went only on Sundays.—Indianapolis Jour-

### How Could She.

Mamma (reviewing Ethel's "composition")—Why, child, this is no way to spell "rhinoceros."

Ethel—But if it does not spell it, how did you know what it was?—Indianapolis Journal.

### What Experience Taught Him.

"Say, mamma, is heaven beautifuller than Aunt May's parlor?"

"Oh, ever so much, Johnnie."

"Well, then, I don't want to go

"What! Why not?" "'Cause everything 'll be to good to

Patent Applied For.



Tourist-What is your idea in working with that wire rope on? Native-It ain't my idee; it's my bom's there's a circus in town!

### Put to Good Use.

Jack-Seen my tobacco-pouch anywhere, Dora?

Dora—Oh, don't say you want it, I've just done it up in my back hair as a pad.—Slopers.

### What Helped Him Along.

"Stebbles seems to be getting along rapidly in politics. He is a young man of a great deal of push." "Yes, but it wasn't his push that

helped him along in politics. It was his pull." - Washington Star.

### Why the Name.

"Why do you call your mule 'Time,' Uncle Jasper?"

"Kase you got to get 'im by de forelock to stand any show."-Indianopolis Journal.

### True Christianity.

"Papa, will you take me to see the circus to-morrow night?"

"My son, it is wicked to go to circuses, but if you are a good boy I will take you to see the street procession when the circus comes in town."-New York Press.

### A Double Dose.

"I think the Pilgrim mothers had a harder time than the Pilgrim fathers,' said Hicks.

"Why?" queried Dickson. "Why, they not only had to endure the same privations as the Pilgrim fathers, but they had to get along with the Pilgrim fathers as well."-Life.



Farmer-That scarecrow don't 'pear



"I kicked when William sent the bill home from college for that suit; but it will pay me three times over."

### O'Hooligan's Plurality.

Mrs. O'Toole-Good mornin' to ye Misther O'Hooligan, an' jye be wid ye for it's a father I hear ye are.

Mr. O'Hoeligan- Faix, but the harruf hasn't been tould ye, Misses O'Toole, an' it's more than wan father I am whin Its triplets, bedad .- New York Adver-

Life greatly resembles a basket of apples
You'll find, if to think for a moment you stop;
The smaller ones are all far down at the bottom,
And the big fellows congregate up at the top.
—Defance News.

### THE DAIRY.

Skimmings.

The dairy interest employs more capital than all our banks and stores combined.

New York State leads in the number of cattle. Its bovine census numbers is the best method of salting cattle are I

Anyone by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture may receive a copy of Prof. Georgeson's bulletin. No dairyman the power of every Congressman to furnish his constituents with a deal of valuable literature. This should be carefully collected and preserved in some permanent form.

One of the first appropriations that should be made is for a distinct dairy department. While our Agricultural Department has done admirably by the farmers it is hedged in by lack of funds. There should be finely-equipped labora-tories where the most exhaustive experiments may be carried on. The farmers of America should demand such appropriations as are necessary to carry on with

expedition the work so well begun. When we consider that the dairy interests of the United States employ over \$2,000,000,000 of capital, and that the amount is increasing yearly, we can begin to realize what a vast influence the dairymen may wield in the political and financial affairs of this country. If mother will bear the separation. It is they are unable to check legislation our custom to milk the cow from three which is detrimental to their interests, or if they fail to bring about the passage of bills which is imperative to their success, it must be traced to their lack of concerted effort.

Striking progress has been made of late in the methods of buttermaking, more particularly in reference to the almost complete recovery in the butter of the fat present in the milk. At the Pennsylvania Experiment Station they have been able to recover 96# per cent. of the total butter fat in the finished butter. The use of the separator accounts for this. The authorities of this station give it as their opinion that the saving that would result by using a Delaval—"Baby No 2"—separator in comparison with cold, deep setting would, in one year with a herd of 20 to 25 cows, equal three-fourths of the cost of the machine.

### SPRING KEEP OF COWS.

A Practical Talk With a Practical

almost every one, even though his herd may contain but a single animal; yet at almost any time, however immediate or remote, he may experience the necessity (through accident or otherwise) of availing himself of the knowledge and experience of others. The cow's profit for the Summer may be gaged by the condition in which she goes to pasture. While other stock would speedily fatten and improve in condition on the succulent and luxurious grasses, the large proportion of foods which the cow consumes goes to the production of milk. Milch cows always require much care. There is The work of our cheese instructors the no season in which it is so unsafe to treat | P them with neglect. The heavy draft on the system of the cow in bearing her annual calf, and giving milk for 9 or 10 months in a year, is calculated to reduce the health and vigor of the most robust. The product of the cow that is not in strong, vigorous health partakes of her feebleness or disease. If the milk, butter, or cheese are not unhealthful as a diet they are at least deficient in nutritious qualities. Cows are liable to become run down in March and April. They are then very heavy with calf, and frequently reduced in condition by too long milking. No other farm stock is so likely to suffer from unintentional neglect as the cow. If once permitted to fall away it is exceedingly difficult to restore her good condition while in full flow of milk. The secretions of the cow that is lean and poor carry nearly all the nutriment of the food consumed to the formation of the calf. We have frequently noticed that cows in this condition bring larger calves than those that are in good order. The calf is no better for it, and it is worse for the cow. Such cows usually drop calves a week or 10 days earlier than if they were fat. Nature is unable to longer support the burden, and although the calf may appear perfect to the eye, the various organs and functions are not so fully and per-fectly developed as if its birth had been deferred a short time. It sometimes happens that in such cases the calf is dropped before the udder is fully filled out, in which case the yield of milk is less, and this deficiency may continue

through the season. The custom general among dairymen of milking late in the season and of their feeding high to recruit the cow we strongly condemn. The terrible scourge, the milk fever, is often caused by this manner of feeding, as is also the garget. Milch cows should be allowed to go dry from one to two months. The food during this period should be all of the good hay the cow will eat, with a few roots, enough to keep the bowels in good condition. As the time of parturition draws near, diminish the amount of roots so as to guard carefully against a secretion of milk. In regard to the length of the period of gestation, the longest is 301 days, while the shortest is 245 days; the most common length of time is 283 days. In the case of the longest period it was unnatural; in that of the shortest

the fetus was premature.

Dairymen should be very careful about salting their cows regularly. Nature seems to have provided all domestic animals with an instinctive de-

a week, which is 28 pounds, or half a custom house bushel per annum; young cattle, a bushel; draft horses and draft cattle, a bushel; colts and young cattle, from three pecks to a bushel each per annum. It is also customary to use in curing a ton of hay 10 or 15 pounds of salt. Whether it would be best to use a like amount in our hay mows and what think practical subjects of inquiry.

Farmers sometimes neglect their cows
until nearly time for them to calve, and then upon opening their eyes to the fact can afford to be without it. It is within that they are lean and weak put them on liberal or heavy feed suddenly. This is very injurious to both cow and calf. The good feed should be given beforehand, and the cow kept in such condition that she may be put on lighter feed a few days before calving, if there is a ten-

dency to caking in the bag.

The udder should be looked after as the time approaches for the calf to make its appearance. If there is unusual heat and hardness, indicating inflammation, the parts should be bathed in tepid water or warm water in which half an ounce of saltpeter has been dissolved, wiped dry, and rubbed thoroughly with the hands. The milk should also be drawn. The cow should be confined in a stall or pen by herself, free from currents of air and with a good bed of straw. If the calf is to be raised, the sooner it is separated from the cow the easier it will be to teach it to drink and the more quietly the to six times a day for a few days until all inflammation of the udder, if any exists, has subsided. If there is some inflammation, we give light doses of saltpeter, say half or quarter of an ounce dissolved in water three times a day and bathe udder with the same. Give bran mashes, warm drink, and relaxing food for a few days after calving. If the cow persists in refusing to drink warm water it must be given cool, not cold, and in very small quantities, being first allowed to stand until the chill is removed .- A FARMER, Columbiana County, Ohio.

## A Straw on the Surface.

Extract from a speech made by President Howard before the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association:

An important change in the system of paying dividends in creameries and cheese factories is about taking place. The old way was a kindergarten for petit larceny and stupidity. It put a premium on dishonesty and the production of poor milk. A few of the more courageous factorymen have inau-gurated the Babcock test with gratifying results. The patron is placed on an honest, progressive plane, where he may expect to receive a full reward for all his outlay of The Spring treatment of dairy stock is a topic of all-absorbing interest to

there is no educator of the milk producer like it. When a set of patrons are confronted every day with the percentage sheet it tells the story of good or poor cows, good or bad management, liberal or stingy feeding, and careful, cleanly handling as nothing else can. Every day that its use is kept out of co-operative dairy work but adds to the sum of waste and misdirected effort.

I would recommend that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a circular on this question for distribution among the patrons of all creameries and cheese factories where desired, which shall fully explain the system and give examples of its working in Wisconsin. In my opinion this will do a great deal to clear away the fog which exists in the minds of a great many on the merits of the Babcock

son that there can never be an overproduction of fine butter and cheese. It is the poor stuff that costs just as much to make as the good which clogs consumption and brings final loss. Finally, when the farmer has learned that it is twice as profitable to keep one good cow as it is two poor ones; twice as profitable to feed liberally and handle kindly as it is to neglect these things; when the cheese factory and creamery owner has learned that poor goods are death to all future profit, then may we expect the dairy millenium. The mission of this association will never be ended until that time has

### GARDEN. THE

Pluckings.

Even an hour a week spent in cultivating with horse tools a quarter of an acre of ground will insure to a family a good supply of vegetables.

A first-class tomato must have the qualities of earliness, good size, smooth and cyllindrical shape, solid texture, productiveness, freedom from black rot and cracking about the stem. The Matchless is said to combine most of these points.

Peas and potatoes do not mind very much being put in cold, wet soil, but for other seeds the land should be dry enough to pulverize well under the harrow. Lettuce and early cabbages can be started and Spring spinuch and kale sown on good locations.

Horse radish starts to grow very early, and is always left in the ground over Winter. If the green shoots are allowed. to appear the quality of the root is injured. The root should not be allowed to grow a second season, as it will be tough and fibrous. The previous season's plants should be all cleared away

and new ones set. The wrinkled peas are thought to be not so hardy as the smooth varieties, and the first seedlings should be of the latter. The first sowing may rot if put in too deeply, especially if the weather is wet. Nitrogen in the soil is scarce early in the season, and to add a very little nitrate of soda with the early sowings is said to give profitable results.

Carefully cultivate and drain the garden, and be particular about the rotation of crops. Be sure that a crop does not

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crop, but these often fail by reason of smut, maggot, etc. It is not entirely exhaustion of the soil which makes rotation necessary, but the fact that insects and fungus diseases establish themselves upon a certain crop and can only be eradicated by a removal of the crop on which they are bred.

### BUYING GARDEN SEEDS.

Some Safe Rules to Follow When Making Selections.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Half a dozen new arrivals in the way of seed catalogs lie on the table before me as I write. With one exception they are nearly square in form and have been tightly rolled in mailing, so that when released from the covers they lie in loose unsightly rolls, and must be pressed before they can be handled with any degree of comfort. The exception, from a firm in our own State, is about 6 x 9 inches in size, and instead of being rolled was slipped in a large envelope. When released it lies flat upon its side, as a well-bred catalog should. One almost involuntarily takes it up first, and as first impressions are frequently the most lasting, we hope our many seedsmen friends who read THE AMERICAN FARMER may consider the possible effects upon their own interests of roll-

ing their catalogs for mailing. Looking inside we find, with again one exception, several pages devoted to novelties" and "specialties," combining the most perfect pictures, with such eloquent descriptions that the trusting reader naturally feels a strong desire to obtain seed even at the high-figures quoted, and plantaliberally of these superior varieties now offered for the first time. While the novice may be thus overcome by the enormous crops of impossible quality which seed dealers grow with their little pencils on paper and fondly imagines that he can do as well growing the same varieties with his little only bar in the way of success in this work is dearly for his experience, and learns to the dense ignorance of true dairy principles which exists in many localities.

The past season has been a prosperous encountry and the dairy men. The output of butter westment nor as trustworthy as the many the carryner. The output of output and state in the carryner is a content of output and cheese about 35,000,000 pounds, and cheese about 35,000,000 pounds. The strong prices which have ruled the past year for fine goods should teach us the important lessing the content of the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner in the carryner is a content of the carryner in the carryner in the carryner is a carryner in the ca reputation on their merits. Still we do the time and inclination for testing novelties and using them in an experimental way. This is a pleasant and instructive pastime, with the chances favoring an occasional acquisition of superior merit. It is the tendency of the amateur to let his enthusiasm run away with his judgment that we would guard against.

The experienced, practical gardener does not always highly appreciate a catalog as a work of art. He is vastly more interested in obtaining good reliable seeds at fair prices, while he realizes that quality is of first importance. He does not select firms to deal with by the blow and self-praise which he finds cataloged, but confines himself mainly to reputable houses that have served him well in the past, with possibly an occasional small trial order to others. From such he buys as freely and confidently, and influences the trade of others in the same direction with as much assurance when they are represented on his desk by a plain, reasonable, business-like catalog as he would if they should send him a gaudy, windy effusion, reminding one of a highly-

colored toy balloon. There is little risk in buying freely from reliable, time-tried firms those reliable, time-tried varieties that are adapted to conditions obtained in our own locality or one similarly situated as regards soil and climated Improvement s the order of the day, however, and it is well to profit by the experience of others, and when reliable persons recommend new varieties as being of superior merit, such may be obtained for experi-

Environment has much influence upon plants, and all should study their surroundings in connection with the peculiarities of varieties IIt sometimes happens that what is lacking in natural conditions can be artificially supplied. Requirements of localities and fancy

of individuals are so various that it would be impossible for anyone to compile a list that would be universally acceptable. Hence, it is that we find such an almost bewildering assortment cataloged that it requires a considerable knowledge and experience to make out a list of judicious selections.

In each catalog we find a conveniently arranged order-sheet and envelop. In making selections the list should be kept 

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ally when the seeds are started under

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glass early. A grower in southeastern New York says that he uses for melons the land on which early potatees were grown, and which, after the potatoes were dug, was sown to rye, which was plowed under in the Spring and the land well harrowed. He opens drills with the plow and scatters in about 200 pounds of fertilizers containing a large per cent. of potash, together with wood ashes and manure. About the 20th of April he sows the seeds on small squares of sod in the greenhouse and covers with fine soil about the

dept of half an inch, setting the plants

out when the vines get the second rough leaf. A Massachusetts grower says that the melons do best in that State when grown on soil naturally strong and rich, but not wet. Light soil of recently-turned sod is considered best. Mr. W. F. Massey, of North Carolina, thinks for the South a deep mellow loam is best, and in Georgia they are grown in a stiff loam or even red clay, fertilized with a mixture of blood, bone, and ashes. A grower in this State says that if they are not planted early the little gray butterfly will deposit its eggs, and the worms which hatch will attack the fruit.

A Wisconsin grower says that if the seeds are planted in the open ground in the cool wet weather of Spring they are liable to rot, and if sown in the open ground in the hot-bed, it is almost impossible to transplant them to the field. It is a good plan to plant them in sod placed upside down. Another good way s to put them in berry boxes filled with rich earth. When it is time to transplant the boxes are torn from the earth, which is set in the field. A little cold frame is sometimes set upon each hill about six feet apart each way. These frames are nothing but boxes made of half-inch boards six inches wide and 7 x 9 on the inside. They are each covered with a pane of glass. The earth is drawn up against the boxes to keep the cool air out. When the seeds come up they need care in airing. In some localities the boxes cannot be taken away until the end of May. The plants should then be strong, about six inches high, and ready to send out runners. They should be thinned to four to a hill, and the land kept clear and in the best of order.

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